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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1870. NO. 31.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER FIGHT NEAR PARIS.

The French Fleet off Hamburg.

Burnside's Peace Propositions.

Conduct of the Prussians at Orleans.

THE BISMARCK-FAVRE INTERVIEW.

The Peace Negotiations with Bazaine

He Will March on Paris to Enforce a Treaty of Peace.

Trochu Preparing a Formidable Offensive Movement.

ENGLAND.

The French Fleet

LONDON, October 20.—Dispatches from Hamburg state that ten French ships of war are outside the highland, but none in sight at the mouth of the Elbe. Preparations to meet the French vessels have been made in the Weser. Thirty postoffices have been organized under Bavarian officials in the departments of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Arrogance of the Prussians.

LONDON, October 20.—The *Times* censures the arrogance of the Prussians in their terms for peace, and disapproves of the insistance of the emperor that no Government yielding a foot of French territory as a condition of peace, could retain its power a day.

General Burnside found it necessary to deny that he has been commissioned by the American Government to offer peace propositions of any kind.

Ten French frigates are anchored off Dunkirk, with their fires banked.

It is rumored that the mission of Launier, from the French Government to London, is to negotiate a loan.

General Bourbaki's Position.

The *Morning Telegraph* has reason to believe that General Bourbaki's refusal to command the beaten army of the Loire was due to a very natural feeling, and that his offer to command the army of the North is considered a subterfuge, as that army is not likely to be formed at all.

Conduct of the Prussians at Orleans.

The conduct of the Germans in Orleans, according to the Prussian account, is different from that described by the French. They were perfectly orderly, and the occupation was unattended by any violence or extortion.

A Prussian paper says that, in the absence of skilled men from their workshops in France, Germany is a heavier loser than France by the war.

Successful Sortie.

LONDON, October 20.—The French garrison at Neuf Brisach made a successful sortie Saturday morning last. They killed and wounded two hundred and took thirteen prisoners.

A French Circular.

The French foreign office has issued a circular to the neutral powers denying any responsibility for the present war, and declarations made by Prussia as to the state of affairs in Paris are authoritatively untrue. France desires peace, a durable peace.

A Surprise Feared at Tours

TOURS, October 20.—The movements of the enemy south of the Loire are causing excitement on the part of the journals. Some fear a rapid movement is in progress for the surprise of Tours. Assurances are given that the Government will not leave until the attack of the city is to be made. Dispatches from various parts of France report a number of small engagements.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS.

The United States not Behind—The Springfield Musket.

The New York *Post* having stated that in case of a war the United States would be found to have nothing but the old-fashioned Springfield musket, the Springfield *Republican* repels the suggestion as follows:

The United States could not, indeed, put an army of half a million men into the field at once, all armed with modern, breech-loading guns, but the weapons could be furnished nearly, if not quite, as fast as the men could be enlisted. Since the war 100,000 muzzle loading muskets of the old pattern have been altered into breech-loaders at the armory in this city, all of which are in the hands, or stored at the various arsenals, nearly 35,000 of them being still at the arsenal here, ready to meet any demand for them. Improved breech-loading muskets are of the latest and best model, considered by good military authorities a far better gun than either the needle gun or the Chassepot, while the 50,000 altered first are but little inferior. Besides these the Government has a large number (21,000 at the arsenal in this city) of Sharpe's carbines on hand. The Sharpe is a long gun, placed third in the list of guns passed upon by the recent examining board at St. Louis, the Remington having been considered the best, while the Springfield rifled musket, altered from a muzzle loader, was given the second place on the list.

We have no hesitation, then, in saying that the government could, at once, arm and equip, if it should raise the men, put an army of 150,000 men in the field, armed with guns every way as efficient as those used by any army in the world, while it has the machinery, the cavalry assertion of the *Post* notwithstanding to increase the number very rapidly. The production of new guns reached as high a figure as 1,000 a day in the armory in this city during the late war, and it would not take many weeks, or at most months, to put the shops in a condition to turn out as many breech-loaders. There are now in the arsenal here 238,000 bullets for the Springfield rifle pattern, which can be altered into breech-loaders at about half the cost of the new gun, and there are still 3,000 rifles of the old pattern, which can be altered into breech-loaders at about half the cost of the new gun, and there are still 3,000 rifles of the old manufacture of entirely new weapons that have never been used.

"Continual experiments are going on with arms for infantry, and this is as it should be. The board at St. Louis has gone to the bottom of the various kinds of guns submitted to it, and decided on such arms as it was able to make, and now, we understand, the experiments in the field are to be armed respectively with the Springfield, the Springfield breech-loader and the Sharpe, and the manner in which each bears the test of actual service carefully noted. Such experiments as this are worth more than the real worth of these arms, and may reverse some of the decisions of the examining board of officers."

FIENDS AT WORK.

Train Thrown from the Track Near Forest, Ohio, and Two Persons Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FOREST, O., October 21, 1870.

The express train due here at 11:30 last evening on the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad was thrown from the track about six miles north of here and the engineer and fireman, Brothers, Ira was instantly killed and were both horribly mangled, causing instant death. The accident was caused by some fiend or fiends planting a tie in a culvert, and as the night was extremely foggy, the engineer could not discern an object a few feet ahead of his engine. Different rumors are in circulation as to who are the guilty parties, but no arrests have as yet been made.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, October 20, 1870.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At the semi-monthly meetings of the Board of Education yesterday, a resolution against the use of the recently published books was adopted. A resolution was also adopted, looking to an investigation into the whole system of rewards and punishments in the schools.

DEFALCATION.

The paying teller of the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., has absconded, leaving a deficiency in his accounts of $50,000. The absconding teller is thirty five years of age, is married and has a family. The cause of the defalcation is stock gambling.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Board of Health to-day directed the preparation of a report on drainage and necessity of a system of drainage for sanitary purposes in the city.

THE BOSTON RAILWAY SUITS

Were again postponed by Judge Barnard, until Tuesday next, on account of the illness of Dorman B. Eaton, and despite the strenuous opposition of the counsel for Fisk.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS ANNIVERSARY.

The twentieth anniversary of the Woman's Rights party, which occurs to-morrow, was forestalled by a reunion this afternoon of many prominent members.

TO BE LEASED.

The bark Erne will be released as soon as the scenis take out clearance papers under another captain than the one accused of smuggling.

FRENCH ARMS.

The French steamer St. Laurent, which sailed to-day, took one hundred thousand stand of arms, including thirty-one thousand breech loaders, and also a large amount of fixed ammunition.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

Several persons charged with illegal registration were to-day held for trial.

HIGHWAYMEN SENTENCED.

Two highwaymen received sentence from Recorder Hackett of seventeen and fifteen years in the State Prison.

THE TRUSTEES.

The trustees of the General Theological Seminary meet here on the 28th, to act upon nominations for vacant professorships.

A DUEL—DUEL ARRESTED.

Rudolphe, the billiardist, is reported to have challenged Chris. O'Conner.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION

Yesterday refused to rescind the by-law abolishing corporeal punishment in the public schools.

THE ASTOR HOUSE LEASE.

It is reported on credible authority that the Western Union Telegraph Company have leased the Astor House for twenty years, from the 1st of May next, at $90,000 per annum, the contract requiring the owners to expend $60,000 in a suitable alteration of the building.

Try Jenkins's
Snow Flake flour.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

The Proposed Electoral Law for Rome—The Pope Insists on Remaining in Rome—The Subject of the Spanish Candidature, &c., &c.

The Dalmation Rebellion.

PESTH, October 20.—The extraordinary credit of 4,500,000 florins is asked to meet the expense of the Dalmation rebellion.

Electoral Law for Rome.

FLORENCE, October 20.—The electoral law for Rome allows her fourteen deputies in the Chamber of Deputies.

Will Remain in Rome.

It is reported that the Pope, in defiance to the advice of all the powers, remains at Rome.

The Spanish Throne.

There has been no communication between Italy and other powers on the subject of the Spanish candidature.

Mails to India.

FLORENCE, October 20.—The India mails are all forwarded by way of Brindisi at present.

The Ill Treatment of the Pope.

A circular has been issued by the Italian Government protesting against the rumors of ill treatment of the Pope. He is perfectly free and independent. All that Italy asks is a ratification of any determination on his part to leave Rome, in order that the honor and respect due to his office may be paid him.

Late Advices from China.

LONDON, October 20.—Later advices from China are much more pacific. A dispatch dated Tien Tsin, September 30th, says that two mandarins have been transported, and fifteen been beheaded, for complicity in the outrages on French residents. Besides this an embassy is preparing to go to France.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The jury in the libel suit of Hon. D. S. Bennet against the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, after one and a half hours deliberation, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

Dr. Ralph, who was prominent in the rebellion of 1837, died in Toronto yesterday, aged eighty-four.

At Atlanta, on Wednesday, the stars an stripes, having been raised on the State Agricultural Society's flagstaff, without authority, were ordered to be taken down by President Yancey, but yesterday were ordered by him to be replaced. The President acts without the sanction of the society or the citizens.

The First National Bank of Omaha, Nebraska, was injured by fire yesterday morning to the extent of about $6,000.

A Mexican named Tom. Williams attempted suicide at Omaha yesterday. He took two ounces of chloroform and an ounce of arsenic. He died after 24 hours' labor, saved his life, when he was sent to jail.

A thief named William Shaw was shot and dangerously wounded, at Omaha, while stealing chickens.

It is reported the Central Pacific Railroad Company had purchased all the property of the California Steam Navigation Company, and hereafter will have control of the river and bay navigation. The Oakland ferry company between San Francisco and the interior.

The treasure shipped overland from San Francisco to New York, the past week, amounted to $240,000, of which $140,000 was coin.

The Yale College Scientific Expedition, under the direction of Prof. Marsh, reached San Francisco Wednesday evening.

The trial of George Vanderpool, for the murder of Herbert Field, at Manistee, Mich., September 5, 1869, commenced yesterday at Kalamazoo, the jury having been empaneled yesterday. This is his second trial, Vanderpool having been once convicted, a new trial having been ordered. General H. McCutcheon opened the case for the prosecution this morning in an hour's speech, and then proceeded to introduce testimony. Dr. Hamilton, Mr. Bates and Sifyuld, who found Field's body on Lake Michigan shore, were examined, as was also Dr. S. F. Duffield, who testified to finding in the three pieces of carpet and wood taken from the bark on which the murder is supposed to have been committed, in which the body was found, chemical tests traces of human blood.

Additional election returns received by the Secretary of State of Ohio, show that Monroe, Republican, 726 majority, in the Fourteenth Congressional District, and that Tipton, Republican, has 4 357 majority in the Eighteenth District.

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For six years, the reverse of the first of these propositions was held by the Supreme Court of the State, and twelve months ago, the same Court held the reverse of the second proposition. In October, 1868, Judge W. E. Miller gives the opinion that a railroad is a road built for the "public use," and that it is not in excess of the legislative authority to levy a tax upon the public to build the road.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

RESULTS OF CAMERON'S VISIT.

He is Certain of a Place in the Cabinet for a Pennsylvanian—Cuban and Dominican Lobbies Forming—Schenck Will Not Contest Campbell's Seat—Serious Charges Against the District Attorney of Southern Ohio, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 20, 1870.

Results of Simon's Visit.

As a result of Cameron's visit, it seems quite likely that Mr. Delano may elect to remain in his present position, rather than give it into the hands of Pennsylvanians. Cameron assured his friends before he left the city that he had a positive promise either of the Commissionership of Internal Revenue or of the Interior Department for his State, and his own opinion was that he would get the latter.

Cuba and San Domingo Lobbies.

The stories in regard to the offer of Cuba to our Government for a fixed sum seem to have no other foundation than the efforts of a set who are laying out their work for the next session of Congress. There is the same activity manifesting itself in San Domingo matters, and a strong effort to secure annexation at the coming session will be made.

Schenck Will Not Contest Campbell's Seat.

General Schenck, in a letter to a friend here, sets at rest the stories that he intends to contest the election of Campbell, by the statement that while he believes he could make a successful contest, he has no taste for that kind of political business.

The Butler-Whitney-Ames Case.

Mr. Whitney, clerk of General Butler, has filed an answer to Ames's cross bill, thus inserting a joining of issue in the case. It will now be heard further before the Commissioner, and reported to Court at the proper time. He likewise asserts in his cross bill that he never had any consultation whatever with General Butler in regard to Ames's claim until after the contract with Ames was made, nor after that in any way so compromise the General.

Serious Charges Against a District Attorney.

Papers containing very serious charges against the management of affairs in the District Attorney's office in the Southern district of Ohio have been placed in the hands of the officers of the Internal Revenue Bureau. Some of them refer to the manner in which important cases in the courts have been and are being conducted. The matter has been under consideration in Commissioner Delano's office for some time.

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1870.

MARINES ORDERED TO NEW YORK.

Information received here shows that some more marines have been ordered to New York. One hundred have already gone, more stationed in Philadelphia, are under orders to proceed to that city.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

General Ingalls to-day made the following awards: Austin, Baldwin & Co., 40,000 new Springfield muskets at $12 30, and 10,000 cleaned and repaired muskets at $9 75; Remington cartridges at $16 00 per thousand; Herman, Baker & Co., 40,000 new Springfields, at $9 75 each; Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, 100,000 new Springfields at $12 05 each; General William B. Franklin, 10,000 cleaned and repaired Enfields at $7 50 each; 10,000 new Springfields are not awarded.

SENATOR MORTON.

A letter was received this evening from Senator Morton, announcing an improved condition in his wife's health. He will be in Washington in a few days.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

Reports from all parts of Virginia indicate a largely increased amount of tobacco manufactured next year.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The customs receipts last week were $3,804,819.

POLITICAL,

Belligerent Speech by Butler.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The following is an extract from the speech of Gen. Butler in response to his nomination yesterday for Congressional District, and that Democratic republican, has 4 357 majority in the Eighteenth District.

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EARTHQUAKE.

Distinct Shocks Felt Yesterday.

New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Canada Shaken Up—Buildings Rock To and Fro—People Badly Scared—Tall Buildings Suddenly Evacuated—No Damage as Far as Heard.

AT NEW CASTLE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 20, 1870.

Quite a distinct earthquake was felt in this city at eleven o'clock to-day. The shock lasted three or four minutes, and the effect was to sicken many persons with a dizziness. In the second and third stories of buildings the force of the motion was greater. In some instances the occupants deserted in fright.

IN NEW ENGLAND.

BOSTON, October 20.—An earthquake was felt at 11:26, causing the precipitate vacation of buildings and factories, and the made up resignation of the walls. The shock was felt at Burlington, Montpelier, Providence, Portland, Bangor, Lewiston, Brunswick, Manchester, Sackville, and a large number of other places in New England and Canada. No serious damage is done as far as heard.

PORTLAND, ME., October 20.—Three hundred feet of the bed of the Ogdensburg Railroad across the Otter Creek, in Standish, sixteen miles from here, settled ten feet to-day at the time of the earthquakes.

TROY, N. Y.

TROY, October 20.—An earthquake shock was felt here at 11:15 A. M. The Southwest school house was severely shaken, causing a panic among the scholars. The shock was felt at Albany, Hudson, Sandy Hill, Cambridge, Warrensburg, Saratoga, Schuylerville, and Fort Ann. At Saratoga some buildings were damaged.

ST. CATHARINES.

ST. CATHARINES, October 20.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at 11 A. M. to-day.

CONNEAUTVILLE, PA.

CONNEAUTVILLE, PA., October 20.—At eleven o'clock this morning, two distinct shocks, like that of an earthquake, of from two to five minutes' duration. Many persons ran into the streets in fear that the buildings were falling, and some did actually fall a few feet, but there was no damage done the buildings.

NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, October 20.—The earthquake this morning passed harmlessly, though several school buildings and tenement houses were suddenly vacated, and the higher towers and spires in the lower part of the city were made to vibrate perceptibly. Professor Hough, of Dudley Observatory, at Albany, thus describes the event: "The shock of an earthquake was felt here at 11:15 A. M., October 20th, and lasted about one minute. The walls of the building had a very marked vibration; opened doors were made to shut, and hanging on the walls were put in oscillation, and even the tables and chairs on the ground floor had a perceptible motion. The line of the shock a rumbling noise was heard. Clock pendulums swinging north and south were disturbed to vibrate at east and west, showing that the earthquake passed in an eastward direction. Since the first shock the motion has become has been falling rapidly, the total fall amounting to seven-tenths of an inch. During the shock the barometer in the room of the observator was in a violent state of agitation.

"[Signed] G. W.

" " COR.

" Observatory."

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Walnut Hills, within fifteen minutes of 11 o'clock, just ten o'clock this morning. The students at Lane Seminary manifested it very perceptibly in the dormitories.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—Further information indicates that the shock of earthquake was greater in some parts of the city than at first reported. In one large factory, the operatives at first thought the foundations were giving way and caught hold of objects to steady themselves, as the building swayed to and fro. At the Second Presbyterian Church, at first thought their tools were coming towards them, and soon thereafter discovered that it was the building in motion. There was considerable alarm, but work was not long suspended.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 20.—The shock of an earthquake was felt here to-day, at 11:15 A. M. Several brick buildings were shaken, and the occupants ran out into the streets in great alarm. It lasted but a few seconds.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 20.—A shock of earthquake was quite perceptible in this city about eleven o'clock this forenoon. Reports from various parts of the State would indicate that it was very generally felt throughout the State.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, October 20.—This city was visited with a severe shock of earthquake at a quarter past eleven o'clock this morning. All the inhabitants rushed, terror stricken, into the streets. Many persons were ill in consequence. Much confusion prevails, and it is impossible to ascertain whether any serious damage is done.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, October 20.—At a quarter past eleven o'clock this morning a severe shock of earthquake was felt here. Buildings rocked to and fro, and everybody rushed into the streets in alarm.

HUDSON, N. Y.

HUDSON, N. Y., October 20.—Shocks of a veritable earthquake were felt in this place about eleven o'clock this morning. They were made manifest in Hudson, Greenport, and Stockport. The call bells at the North House were rung as if each were pulled by hand. At the lower district school house the teacher was thrown from his chair and the whole school stampeded, not only through the door but through the fire place, the children fearing from feeling that the building would be shaken down. In all parts of the city gentlemen mention being shaken up in their offices and residences.

Dispatches from Kinderhook and other towns state that the earthquake was also felt there.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, October 20.—A very visible shock of an earthquake was felt here this morning, at 11 o'clock, lasting fifteen or twenty seconds. The National Bank building and Atwater block, and other large buildings, were so swayed as to cause persons occupying upper stories to flock into the streets. The greatest consternation prevailed. The shock was plainly felt at Meadville, Pennsylvania.

RELIGIOUS.

The Unitarian National Convention

NEW YORK, October 20.—In the Unitarian National Conference to-day, Rev. Hepworth proposed a substitute for article 9 of the Constitution, inviting to fellowship all who call themselves Christians. The amendment was discussed *pro* and *con* with great spirit.

Rev. Calthorpe, of Syracuse, representing the left wing, proposed the 9th article with an amendment that nothing therein shall be construed as in any way interfering with the Christian basis of the Conference.

Rev. Bartlett, of Jersey City, moved to substitute the words, "Provided nothing in this article be construed to remove the Conference from the Christian basis."

Rev. J. L. Hatch proposed to amend Mr. Hepworth's substitute by adding "those who accept Christianity as interpreted simply as love to God and love to man."

Rev. Hillows made a simple speech for letting the ninth article alone and not attempting to substitute love to God and love to man the whole object and end of the Conference.

Rev. Robert Laird Collyer, of Chicago, made an impressive speech for unity and harmony, and sustained Mr. Hepworth's resolution.

After further discussion, in which Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mr. D. L. Sherry, of Chicago, were participants, the Constitution as Mr. May was adopted, 224 to 218. As amendments to the constitution require a two-thirds assent, the article as it stands is defeated, and so received 216 yeas 189 nays, defeating the proposition.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Hepworth has the floor and will resume his speech.

The article sought to be amended declares that the National Conference, including the preamble and the constitution, are expressions only of its majority, committing in no way those who object to them, and dependent wholly for their effect upon the consent they receive and or their own merits, from the churches here represented or belonging within the circle of our fellowship.

At the meeting of the Evangelical Education Society to-day the annual report was read, showing the receipts to be $91,287, and expenditures $81,000. A sharp discussion arose over ritualism, some umbrage being taken at the recent action of the Board of Trust in regard to students, namely: "Are you resolved to contend against all errors of sacramentarianism, Puseyism and Romanism?" which finally was taken.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—The Irish Benevolent Society attended mass this morning before convening, Father Hays, of St. Louis, officiating. The reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read. The latter showed a balance of $250 on hand. Louisville was chosen as the next place of meeting; time, second Wednesday in October. They adopted a constitution and elected officers, for President, Hon. Dennis Dwyer, of Dayton; Vice President, Jas. Brady, Louisville; Secretary, John J. Harrington, Richmond, Ind.; Treasurer, Rev. Fowler J. Henry, of St. Louis. Adjourned.

COLUMBUS, O., October 20.—This forenoon there was a meeting of the Ohio Baptist Educational Society, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

The meeting of the Ohio Baptist State Convention commenced at 2 P. M. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Hoyt, Cleveland; Vice President, E. J. Thresher, Dayton; Corresponding Secretary, J. B. Sackett, Oberlin; Recording Secretary, J. W. Osborn, Columbus; Treasurer, D. A. Randall, Columbus. The annual sermon was preached this evening by J. N. Sykes, of Lima.

NEW YORK, October 20.—In the New Jersey Presbyterian Synod, which has been in session in Morristown, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Synod to confer with other Synods and bodies of Christians toward an additional amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in which the divine interposition of Providence might be suitably recorded. The Convention adjourned *sine die*.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—The Synod of Cincinnati convened this evening.

ST. LOUIS, October 20.—The annual meeting of the Association of the Congregational Churches of this State is in session here and is very largely attended.

Boiler Explosion—One Man Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STRUTHERS, O., October 20, 1870.

The boiler in a steam sawmill owned by Samuel Smith, near Poland, O., exploded yesterday afternoon. The engineer was fatally injured. This is the second explosion at the same mill lately.

STATE NEWS.

By an explosion of fire-damp in Pine Brook shaft, Luzerne county, on Sunday night, Thomas Griffins and Samuel Young were killed. This had always been considered one of the best ventilated collieries in the region.

The "Sons of Jonadab," a new temperance organization, is about being formed in Harrisburg.

On a tombstone in a churchyard in Berks county, is the following epitaph: "Erected to the memory of John Philip Sneider, by his affectionate wife, out of affection by his brothers."

The New Castle *Guardian* has been informed that Rev. R. A. Browne has tendered his resignation of the presidency of Westminster College, and that he will, most probably, should the resignation be accepted, be succeeded by Rev. Dr. Dick, of Kittanning.

John Koch, for several years past bar-tender at the Mortimer House, Pottsville, went out gunning on Friday last, and on returning came home in a delirious state. He lingered and raved until Saturday night, when he died, but three days of his death is a mystery.

The board of directors of the Pennsylvania Lunatic Hospital have re-elected Dr. John Curwin superintendent of the institution.

There are only one hundred and twenty-five signatures to the call for the office of chief-of-police, and the soon to be new Democratic administration of Harrisburg.

The history of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, it is stated, is completed in manuscript as far as the 180h regiment. The remaining thirty-five regiments were in service during one year or during a part of the year only, so that their records can be made up more easily than those of the regiments which served during the war. The history is in press as far as the 149th regiment.

A lamentable suicide occurred on Wednesday last, in Derry township, Mifflin county, a few miles from Lewistown. Joseph Kerans, a man generally esteemed and of excellent character, asked his wife to whom he had been married only a few months, to take a walk, and after strolling up a by-lane, jumped over a fence, drew a knife from his pocket, cut his throat from ear to ear. He lived for a few minutes, but was beyond relief for the rash act, and it is therefore supposed he labored under temporary insanity.

The Oxford *Press* says: We have been informed that Mr. Daniel Steel West, residing about seven miles east of Oxford, near Elkview station, completed his one hundred and tenth year last June. Mr. West, we are told, still retains a considerable degree of strength, being able to walk eight or ten miles with as little fatigue as many men of forty. He enjoys an excellent appetite, good hearing and good memory. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He is a man of strictly temperate habits, retiring early to bed in the evening and rising early in the morning. He has been a man principally that of a laboring man. He is the father of six teen children, and no doubt he can number his progeny by hundreds.

OHIO NEWS.

Storm signal offices have been located at Toledo and Cleveland.

A project is under way for establishing a library in the jail at Cleveland.

B. C. Hoff, a merchant tailor of Miamisburg, Montgomery county, and a married man, eloped last week with Miss Rebecca Nejr, a seamstress in his establishment. Both the runaways are said to be respectably connected.

At the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars, at Cleveland, Mrs. Mattie McClellan Brown, editress of the Alliance *Monitor*, was elected Grand Vice Templar. She was also made a representative and Worthy Grand Lodge to the right Worthy Grand Lodge of North America.

Cox, of Mt. Union, has been appointed to succeed Elder Thomas, deceased, as Presiding Elder of the Canton District.

A little Dayton three year old, who wanted to emulate her mother's prayer before going to sep was told by his mother that he could not go to heaven if he failed in his devotional duty. "Yes, mamma," said the little bright eyes, "I'll climb over Jesus' fence."

Various bodies of Christians of different denominations having, during the past year, passed resolutions and given expressions of their views on the subject of the observance of the Sabbath, the Ohio Congregational Conference through a committee, and the Cleveland Presbytery, by vote, have requested the "Cleveland Observance of the Sabbath," which represent various Evangelical denominations, to call a general Convention, "to be composed of churches and delegates from the Northern States and such other that they may see fit to invite," to consider that these several churches may co-operate in some combined and definite action developed in the Convention, to bring before the land with this request such a convention has been called to meet in the city of Cleveland on the Wednesday, October 25th and 26th, in the Congregational Church. The

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1870.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says: "If protection to American industry should be *unpopular* anywhere it ought to be in Pennsylvania." We don't see it in that light. It is in Pennsylvania that the benefits as well as needs of protection are seen. The outcome of the principle practically applied here is such as to make it popular and not odious. It is only theorizers who know little of results that think protection is or ought to be unpopular. Has Col. FORNEY become a Revenue Reformer?

THE action of the Government in appointing Gen. WARREN, Col. MERRILL and W. MILNOR ROBERTS to constitute a board to examine and report to Congress on the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river, resulting from bridges erecting and proposed, is an important step and a hopeful sign. The gentlemen named are thoroughly competent, and from abundant opportunities entirely familiar with the subject. In this connection we wish to congratulate the public, especially those interested in free navigation, on having as successor to Col. ROBERTS so capable and energetic an officer as Col. MERRILL.

THE New York Associated Press has on two occasions sent us, as well as all others who deal in news with it, batches of resolutions relating to a controversy it has on hand with the *Tribune*, which we have declined to publish, taking but little interest in the squabble. The *Tribune*, it seems, beat its contemporaries in and out of the Association in obtaining European news, and of this the squabble grew. We think the *Tribune* is entitled to a vote of thanks, and we think also it has it everywhere outside of the association to which it belongs. Why they withhold it people can guess. We are on the side of the paper that gets the latest news.

THE Missouri *Republican*, in noticing the efforts of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to make Western extensions of its lines, complains that these are toward Chicago. Its argument is that the Baltimore Road should be most closely identified in interest with St. Louis, because a line from Baltimore to St. Louis would be the shortest route from the Mississippi river to the seaboard. Unless we have mistaken the utterances and actions of the leading men engaged in the Baltimore and Ohio extension, they do propose to build the shortest possible line to St. Louis, as well as to Chicago. The managers of this great railroad are wise enough to see that both of these Western cities are to be great emporiums, each of its own region, and that it cannot afford to neglect either of them.

THE action of the Philadelphia Union League on the subject of Constitutional Reform is an auspicious commencement of a work of the highest importance to our State. The proceedings are given elsewhere, and we hope no reader will omit to give them a careful perusal. It is understood that a leading member of the Senate is preparing a bill which will be presented early in the session. The letter of Governor GEARY in support of the measure is unreserved and important. Leading minds of all parties are giving to Constitutional revision an earnest support. It has been well remarked, however, that it will not do to rely too confidently on universal acquiescences. Opposition there will be strong and persistent. Great Reforms, however much they may be needed, will always find opponents. The people, the great body of whom are in favor of the proposed reform, should be active in making their wishes known, to the end that the Legislature hesitate not in its action.

WHAT Constitutional Reform will do to purify elections and elevate the legislature may be inferred from the new Constitution of Illinois. Under that instrument every Representative or Senator, before entering upon the duties of the office, must take and subscribe an oath that—

"I have not knowingly or intentionally paid *or contributed* anything or made any *promise* in the name of a bribe, to *directly or indirectly* influence any vote at the election at which I was chosen to fill the said office, and have not accepted, nor will I accept or receive directly or indirectly any money or other valuable thing from any corporation, company or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold on any bill, resolution, or appropriation, or for any other official act. This oath shall be administered in the presence of the electors of each county, in the hall of the house to which the member is elected and the secretary of state shall record and file said oath, subscribed by each member. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed *shall forfeit his office*, and every member who shall be convicted of having sworn falsely to or of violating his said oath *shall forfeit his office and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit or trust in this State.*"

While it is the boast of leaders and bummers that no provision of the constitution or laws can be found through which they cannot drive a coach and six, a provision like the above would do a great deal of good in our State. It could not fail to work a material abatement of the abuses at which it is aimed. Let Reformers take courage and go forward in the good work. We shall be interested to see who will oppose them.

THOSE allies of the Free Traders, who call themselves Revenue Reformers, profess to be in favor of relieving the mass of the people, who are consumers, from what they term oppressive taxation, in the shape of custom duties. Let us put their sincerity to the test. If they are in earnest, there will be no difficulty in reaching practical results in a very brief time. We say, let the free list be made to embrace tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, spices, etc. These articles enter into the cost of the living of nearly every man, woman and child in the land; and from them the annual revenue amounts to about sixty million dollars. Come, gentlemen, what say you? You profess to desire the removal of duties which inflict taxation most direct and universal. Here we have it at once. The articles we have enumerated enter into the cost of nearly everything manufactured or even grown in this country. There is just so much coffee, tea, etc., in every bar of iron, bale of goods, and bushel of wheat produced in the country, whereby the price is enhanced. In this way the people pay sixty million of dollars annually. Now let us do away with this taxation of the masses against which the Revenue Reformers cry so loudly. In doing so sixty millions will be got rid of at once. If it is taxation that you want to abolish, in what manner can it be done so effectually as this? Are the Revenue Reformers prepared to range themselves in favor of taxing these articles? We shall see.

INQUIRY.

In the proceedings of the Baptist Association, reported in the COMMERCIAL yesterday, the synopsis given of some of the speeches could hardly fail to arrest the attention of many readers. It appeared that several very important subjects had been under discussion. Of these subjects two at least are practically interesting to the entire community, and however brief the reports of the discussion they were yet sufficient to show the clear and decided opinions concerning its topics entertained by the members of the Association. One of the subjects to which we refer is education, a matter always interesting to an American who has any distinct notion of the character of our republican institutions. The appreciation of the importance of the concern manifested in the Association was such as was to be expected in a society of educated men who also occupy the position of religious teachers. From the general tenor of the speeches as well as from specific statements we learn that the Baptist Church has not hitherto paid as much attention as some other denominations to the subject of education. At least in this State a deficiency is acknowledged and deplored of institutions of a sectarian kind such as are needed to carry on the education begun in the common school, and prepare the student to enter upon a college course. This want was specified as the deficiency which requires to be met. "Look around the city of Pittsburgh," said one of the speakers, "and where will you find an institution of learning supplying this intermediate want?" Evidently an institution under Baptist direction and control is meant; and, of course, good citizens should and would be glad to see the reproach removed from so respectable a religious denomination. It is, however, undeniable that this very general style of statement in reference to education casts a degree of ambiguity over certain statements which we find in the same report of proceedings concerning the subject of religion. Look at the following citation for example: A committee reports in reference to certain counties of Pennsylvania that "the alarming destitution calls for prompt and energetic efforts to carry the Gospel into all this destitute region and lay the foundation of Baptist churches in all the destitute counties of this State." One interested in the moral and religious welfare of the State naturally wonders what destitution and destitute precisely mean in this sentence. Is it meant that those unfortunate regions are utterly destitute of Christian churches, or only destitute of Baptist churches? Most people at once perceive and will cheerfully admit that there is considerable difference between the two conditions. It would be comfortable to know the truth. The doubt and anxiety expressed seem justified by the following resolutions, viewed as a statement of Baptist opinions and a definition of Baptist charity, with reference to other Christian sects:

"WHEREAS, The sprinkling of infants, under the name of Christian baptism, is a practice unknown to the Scriptures as is now conceded by the ablest scholars of all religious denominations.

"*Resolved*, That this practice is no longer defensible as to the baron of the great Protestant principle expressed by Chillingworth, 'The Bible, and the Bible only,' is the religion of Protestants, and that as in the order of the Master's teaching, belief and baptism are inseparably joined, that as in the precepts and practice of apostolic times we find nothing interposed between, we do not, as Baptists, aspire to a charity which passes the absurdity of inspiration, but patiently await the baptism of our brethren of whatever name, before inviting them to participate at the table of the Lord."

A FURTHER GLANCE AT THE RESULT—EFFECT OF CAMERON'S MEDDLING.

We have lost both State Senators in the Juniata District and the one in the Lycoming District, for no other reason than the meddling of SIMON CAMERON. In the Juniata or double district, the Republican candidates, WILSON and WOODS, were men of high character, abundant capacity, and just such persons as to make good Senators. They were in no way connected with CAMERON or his thieving crew, and it was not at all likely he could have used either of them. But no sooner were they nominated than CAMERON claimed they were his friends and pledged to their re-election, and hundreds of voters in the district believed the story. The result is a district that should have given them a thousand majority gives nearly as much against them. In Lycoming, Union and Snyder, HENRY JOHNSTON was the Republican candidate and should have had 800 majority. He came pretty near it, only being beaten by about 1,100. MR. JOHNSTON had been in the Senate three years, and his record was reasonably fair. He sold out to CAMERON to get the nomination this time, and made a speech in Snyder county declaring himself "true to old Kickapoo forever." He was beaten in every county in the District. The charge was made against DELEMATER of Crawford, that he was for S. C.—he denied it in private everywhere, but a failure to make it public cost him a thousand votes in Crawford and a large loss in Erie. Gentlemen—managers of the Republican party of Pennsylvania—please tell us how many more elections will it take, with CAMERON as your leader, to wipe out the organization in the State? The State Senate almost gone—a loss in the House—a loss of six Republican Congressmen—all to gratify one bad old man. We hear he glories in his shame—because he says he will fill the appointments and sell the offices in these districts.

ABOUT BALLOONS.

GAMBETTA'S escape from Paris in a balloon, a few days ago, is one of the remarkable incidents of the time. On the assumption that the interests of France required the statesman to leave the city, a balloon has been the instrument, the only available instrument of effecting an object of national importance, and hence balloons may no longer be ranked among mere scientific apparatus or else amusing playthings. Their title to be regarded as implements of positive utility is also established by their employment in conveying letters and newspapers out of the besieged capital. It cannot justly be said that these recent practical applications were not necessary to the validity of the claim long ago insisted upon in favor of ærostatics as one of the useful arts. Though used as a means of reconnoisance and observation so long ago as in the wars of the first French revolution, and again in the late American war, the results of the employment of the balloon for this purpose have never, we believe, been such as to inspire military men with much respect for the art. As just stated, the French first used the balloon in war; and in connection with the fact that they are the first people to derive manifest and important advantages from aerial navigation, it is interesting to recollect that the art seems to have originated among them. Though the idea of the principle of the construction of balloons is said to belong to a Saxon Monk of the fourteenth century, and though the levity of hydrogen, relative to common air, was first observed by an Englishman, the first balloon was made and sent up by a Frenchman. It is also a fact that the balloon has never excited so deep interest or intense enthusiasm among any other people as among the French. This was, of course, partly because it was regarded as an invention of their own, partly on account of their imaginative character, and partly because, at the time of the discovery, nearly all intelligent French people were quite dominated by dreams of human perfectibility, of "a good time coming," when every *philosopher* would be a little demigod here below. In one of his lectures, ARAGO describes the popular excitement produced by the ascent of the MONTGOLFIERS in 1783 as presenting the most remarkable contrast to the indifference with which most other discoveries have been received. The enthusiasm called forth by the first Atlantic Cable was probably slight in comparison. To find anything like it, ARAGO says, we must go back two centuries and read about the agitation produced in Spain by the discovery of America and about the honors conferred upon COLUMBUS. The most astounding results were confidently looked for from the new instrument conferred upon the world by MONTGOLFIER. The physicist was sure that the secrects of lightning, snow and hail would soon be revealed; the geographer would soar over the unexplored regions of the globe and note their objects of interest; military men anticipated aerial battles, while engineers applied themselves to invent new styles of fortification capable of resisting assaults to be delivered from the clouds. But the boldest anticipations excited by the event were the dreams of those persons to whom the balloon seemed a mere harbinger of still more wonderful inventions and discoveries. Nothing, it appeared, was impossible to men who had "conquered the atmosphere." In illustration of the time, ARAGO relates an amusing story of an old lady, very distinguished in Parisian society, the wife of Marshal VILLEROI. On the 27th of August, 1783, the Academicians MM. ROBERT and CHARLES were to make the first ascent in a balloon filled with hydrogen. Madame VILLEROI, eighty years old and in feeble health, had never been able fully to accept as true the facts concerning which all were talking, and, at the time of the ascent, she was conveyed almost forcibly by her attendants to a window of the Tuileries that she might for herself see and believe. As the balloon rose slowly from the ground higher and higher, the old lady's incredibility was instantly changed into unlimited confidence in the power of the human intellect. "Falling on her knees and her eyes full of tears," says ARAGO, "she murmured these sorrowful words: 'Yes, it is decided, it is certain now; they will find out the secret of never dying, and it will be when I shall be dead!"

IT seems quite probable that something is going on about Cuba, and that there is something in the report that PRIM has offered to sell the island to the Cubans for $120,000,000, or some other sum, the United States guaranteeing the bonds. This would be an indirect way of selling the Island to the United States, for it is scarcely probable that the Cubans would be able to meet the engagement. The possession of Cuba by this country can be favored on two grounds: The liability of the island to fall into other hands, that might become unfriendly, and the cheapening of certain products which we consume in large quantities and produce in small quantities or not at all. Colonial possessions, or the possession of detached territory, is doubtless contrary to our best policy as a rule. But Cuba and St. Domingo, it is argued, and with great force too, constitute exceptions. The time may come, and that too, possibly when it is least expected, when the possession of these islands will be of great importance to us as a measure of defense, and arguments are adduced in favor of the acquisition of Cuba similar to those which were used to justify the Louisiana purchase and the acquisition of Florida,—though detached, the Island is virtually a part of our territory. As yet there has not been felt to be much in this style of argument; but there is no certainty that things will be always so. Should the reported arrangement be on foot regarding Cuba, it will come before Congress at the ensuing session. In addition to the reasons mentioned in support of it, the fact that it will stop the war of massacre and cause the Island to bloom once more, will be cited in its favor; and it is probable that for these and kindred reasons, as well as on general principles, the proposition, should it really be made, will elicit a favorable response.

"MY FRIENDS" AGAIN.

A Governor of New York once tried to conciliate a mob in New York city by calling the rioters "My friends." Those words helped to defeat the gentleman when he sought an election from the people of the country. The Mayor of New York spoke to the same purpose in a proclamation issued on Tuesday evening. Mayor HALL in his address to the voters of that city, does not speak to the decent men of any party, for all such understand that the complaints made by him against the United States authorities are uncalled for. His words can only be intended for the roughs, who have too long controlled the voting of the metropolis, and who are ready for any act of violence, if their leaders only give the signal.

The Mayor bases his proclamation on the assumption that the act of Congress, which is about to be enforced for the first time, is intended "to throw every obstacle in the way of a free registry, and to obstruct naturalized citizens in their vote." This is a garbling of the law, which only provides that the national inspectors of election, two at each poll, shall prevent illegal registration and voting. It is not aimed at any man who is legally entitled to vote for Congressman in any precinct. No honest man of any political complexion has anything to fear from it. Certainly a public officer should be the last to intimate the unjustness of such a law and instigate resistance to it.

The Mayor further advises the citizens of New York not to register upon a certain day, because "the Federal officers have raised the question that no registration will be legal" on that day. If such question has been raised, as to which Mayor HALL gives no proof, it is due entirely to his own late redistricting of the city, so that only four districts retain their numbers and boundaries. Nobody can tell whether these new districts comply with the State's laws, and here the doubt arises in consequence of his own action. Mayor HALL asks the people to give up all their business on the last two days for registration, and attend to that alone. The consequence of this will be to crowd the places of registration so as to prevent the United States inspectors from having a fair opportunity to discriminate between legal and illegal voters. It is designed to defeat the object of a just law, and once more throw the election in New York into the hands of the roughs, who were GOVERNOR SEYMOUR'S "friends." In addition it will retain the power in the hands of those who encourage mob violence, and will stimulate scheming politicians elsewhere to attempt success in the game of manipulating elections.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* asks if the Cabinet changes "is a full triumph of the plunderers," and then remarks:

"The removal of Secretary COX *in itself*, is not sufficient to shake our confidence in the integrity of the President; but if this removal is made, or, more correctly speaking, if this resignation is accepted in order to make way for a person that will carry out the views of which MR. SIMON CAMERON, in the high authority the people have no confidence, then we shall feel entirely free and unrestrained in our tension that the President has sacrificed his main strength for the active support of men who are not fit for office, for the sake of his special—that he has committed a grave and irreparable blunder. And here we may remark that it will now require the selection of a man for COX's place, of unimpeachable integrity, to protect the President from the just charge of want of weakness in the direction of a general surrender to interested parties.

We wonder if there is an "orzan" in that quarter to read our Cincinnati contemporary out of the party, and stigmatize it with all the epithets a vulgar imagination can invent.

COL. FORNEY having been nominated for the Interior Department by the Washington *Republican*, writes to the editor of that paper a letter in which he says:

"I am very much touched by your editorial article in the *Republican* of this morning, in which you are kind enough to recommend my appointment as Secretary of the Interior. Its chief value to me is the kindly recognition of brotherly political feeling. That is far more precious than any official distinction. I am very proud of our profession. I want to see it elevated above all objects of ambition. That can be until those who have earned the right to lead others assume also the right to teach themselves fair dealing and univalrie support. I fear the day is not near when any President will commit suddenly an active journalist into his Cabinet, and I am very free to say I would rather be an independent editor than a dependent minister. But rest assured it will come if we are half as good and true to each other as the unenlightened public demands."

Well said, and may the good time come.

JUSTICE MCKEAN, at Salt Lake City, has just rendered a decision of general interest. He decides that the distinction between Federal and State jurisdiction does not exist in Territorial governments and that therefore all legal business in the ist er, including offenses against the states, belongs to the United States Courts. This is a serious abridgment of the few rights enjoyed by the Territories, and the decision, if sustained, will devolve upon Congress the duty of creating criminal codes and petty courts for them. This decision is based upon no law of the United States Supreme Court and if carried out will sweep away most of the power of the Mormon courts.

THE cry of monopoly against Bessemer steel works is losing any virtue of truth that it may have had. While St. Louis is talking about engaging in an enterprise of this kind, Chicago men have gone to work upon one. The Union Rolling Company of Chicago, which is agreed to put $500,000 into the enterprise, has nearly the same officers as the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, that has the extensive Bessemer steel works at Newburg, near Cleveland. The new officers are on the Republican party, and Gov. JAS. M. Ashley, of Montana.

The new works are to begin the manufacture of fifty tons of ingot steel per day, but the works are to be built to admit of doubling that production. Everything is to be ready for steel-making early the coming spring.

A SMALL number of small papers of small calibre are making desperate efforts to obtain recognition from the COMMERCIAL, if it is only a kick. We have only got this to say: These papers can print in regard to the COMMERCIAL whatever pleases them best. When they get through they will find they have simply expended their ammunition. We would, however, recommend that they study a better order of journalism than that which they practice, and decide frankly in their own minds which is the best course to adopt, or that which the COMMERCIAL is a consistent follower. The whole matter concerns them a great deal more than us.

THE National Unitarian Conference now sitting in New York attracts the attention of outsiders on account of the question of the adoption of a creed, which is to be decided. It will be curious if this denomination, hitherto the stand libertarian religious thought, shall now decide to confine its members to the acceptance of a formula. There are strong parties on each side of the question. At the head of the favorers are the Rev. Mr. Hepworth, of New York; the Rev. Mr. Putnam, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Mr. R. P. Stebbins and the Rev. Mr. E. Sears, of Massachusetts. The opposers are the Rev. Dr. Bellows, of New York, and the Rev. Charles Lowe, of Boston.

THE President is reported to have said that he will station a gunboat at the foot of every street in New York if it be necessary to enforce the Congressional election law there on the second Tuesday in November. If any such sad necessity shall arise, it will be due to forcible resistance to the law by those who seek to defeat the object of the law by fraudulent voting. The Government will use no military or other force, unless it shall be needed to quell a mob.

THE experiment with Chinese laborers in Louisiana is proving satisfactory to all parties. They will do work which negro laborers could not be got to do, to-wit: getting wood out of a swamp, where they had to wade in the water all day above their ankles in the water. With such laborers, says the *Times*, or a fair proportion of them, we could see revive our sugar production, and in these lowlands raise all the sugar and rice that would be needed for consumption in the United States. The need of this new labor is especially impressed upon our planters by the general neglect of the negroes of their industrial employments, in order to devote themselves to patriotic and political duties. They have got up public meetings, stump oratory, torch-light processions, flags, barbecues, mass conventions, and all the nonsense of political campaigns on the brain and are quite indifferent to their sugar and cotton crops. This present election will involve a waste of production amounting to from $5 to $10 million in value. Our planters must, therefore, to save themselves and the country from a decline of production, look to some other labor than that of our colored politicians and suffragans. China is the only quarter of the globe to which we can resort to supply this desideratum. It is encouraging to know that many of our large planters have already entered in to contracts to procure these laborers. If half of the contracts already made are executed there will be a large increase of the number of Chinese in our state by next January.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A paper printed in the Chinese language has made its appearance in Montana.

It is stated that the balloons which bring the news from Paris are sent out by the Postoffice Department. Each one of them costs for construction and dispatch sixteen thousand francs. The letters are written upon cards furnished by the Postoffice authorities, and sent without envelopes. The postage for each one is half a franc, and each balloon carries, as a rule, twenty thousand of these cards. The receipts for postage are accordingly twelve thousand five hundred francs, or three thousand five hundred less than the cost. The loss is borne by the Postoffice Department.

An unfortunate Missouri girl lately returned from her wanderings to her father's house, imploring permission to stay, but the cruel father drove her out into the night and slammed the door in her face with a malediction upon "strumpets." And of such is the kingdom—

The Tarboro *Carolinian* professes to have unearthed a man one hundred and forty-three years old, who has survived seven wives, having lost his last one about sixty years ago, and how was to marry again.

The movement among the Southern Baptists and Methodists toward reunion with the Northern brethren gains strength.

A new and ingenious explanation of the fires in pine forests is that the hollow globes of resin, which exude abundantly from these trees, act as so many burning lenses to concentrate the heat of the sun's rays, in this way causing the combustion to begin, and once started, to spread rapidly in consequence of the highly inflammable nature of the materials (resin and turpentine) contained in the wood.

Commissioner Delano will recommend a uniform tax of thirty-two cents on tobacco, as the taxation of the sixteen cents will do away with much, if not all the fraud that is practiced in this particular branch of the revenue.

It is stated in diplomatic quarters at Washington, that General Sickles is conducting important negotiations at Madrid with a view to the status of Cuba. It is believed that these have direct reference to the acquisition of the island by the United States. Another rumor is that Don Aserate, a Spanish agent now in this country, is treating to sell Cuba to the Cubans for $120,000,000 gold, to be paid in five or ten years, the revenue of the island being meantime collected by the agents of the Spanish Government, and applied to the liquidation of this debt. According to this report, Cuban bonds, bearing semi-annual interest, are to be issued for the sum in question, and these bonds are to be guanteed by the United States.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has information indicating that the late Sepoy rising at Allahabad, India, was not so insignificant as the authorities have stated. The troubles occurred in the last week of August, and a native regiment, seven hundred strong, was involved. British troops were sent from Cawnpore, and the railroad men, about two hundred, were supplied with rifles and ordered to rendezvous at the firing of the signal. Hundreds of families took refuge in places of safety, and the terror was general. Besides, the artillerymen were served with ammunition, with spikes to spike the guns at short notice in case of a disturbance, and kept their horses harnessed night and day, etc. The military and civil authorities have not warned people, though they know full well the state of affairs. Instances of the insolence and threats of coming events by Mohammedan servants abound. It is, in fact, a second edition of 1857, only on a smaller scale.

A large number of army officers of the grade of captain and above will have to be mustered out on January 1st, under the army reduction law.

From July 28, 1869, to October 4, 1870, the Union Pacific Railroad sold 280,344 19-100 acres, for which they received $1,396,049 42, or an average of $4 95 per acre. The Company cancelled $618,000 of their land grant bonds, received in payment for their lands. The trustees hold $800,000 in settler's notes, secured by mortgage on land sold, and $50,000 in cash, to be appropriated to further purchases of land grant bonds. The Union Pacific Railroad have 11,750,000 acres of land remaining unsold.

A communication to a Cincinnati paper in defense of the Newport bridge, says that in building the Covington bridge $100,000 was expended "in procuring the necessary legislation." It is a fair question whether any money was expended in the same way for the Newport bridge.

The murderer Wilson, who tried nine days of self-starvation in the Connecticut State Prison, thus describes his feelings: "On the fourth and fifth days the trial was terrible; the ravings of hunger were fearful; I could hardly stand it; after that hunger ceased, and on the day my thirst was so intense that involuntarily I brought the wash dish to my lips and drank several swallows of water; the dish came involuntarily to my lips, I could not help it; this was the only time I drank during the nine and a half days." He claims to have been engaged in over one hundred burglaries, besides having broken jail several times.

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* of the 15th inst. says: "We learn that throughout the whole cotton belt of Georgia the weather is absolutely lovely, and adds that every one in the country is busy in gathering cotton—the clear sky and bracing atmosphere being very favorable in order to secure the crop. The same paper says that it has learned upon inquiry, that the planters are promptly meeting all their papers, and that it has not heard of a single one getting to protest, while few, if any, ask extension.

An immense smuggling affair has been discovered in Boston. The amount involves over a quarter of a million of dollars, and some of the Custom House officials and prominent merchants are implicated.

In the Mexican Claims Commission the question of what constitutes American citizenship is the bone of contention. Caleb Cushing has all manner of claims dismiss in the cases of nearly all American claimants.

The management of the Western Union Telegraph Company has fallen into the hands of Commodore Vanderbilt's family and friends, who are bringing up the stock, by one means and another, for the advantage of holders who bought in at a high rate, some years ago. They profess to believe that a great saving can be made in the current expenses of the company by cutting down salaries, etc., and they have refused to re-elect some of the old officers.

PERSONAL.

On Monday afternoon a New York policeman observed an individual approaching him in a highly excited and inebriate condition. His face was full of cuts and bruises, his clothes were torn and blood-stained, and his whole appearance indicated the misery of his situation. He was on the point of falling through a cellar of considerable depth, in consequence of which, in all probability he would have been seriously injured. Handing him a dime, the officer said to the unfortunate man: "Here, take this and get a drink." "I'll be d——d if I will," was the response, and the individual walked off.

The illness of Hon. Edward McPherson, Clerk of the House, prompts discussion as to his successor in the Forty-second Congress. Of those already named are, Col. R. M. Bright, of Richmond, an ex-Confederate, but since the war one of the ablest and most consistent advocates on the Republican party, and Gov. Jas. M. Ashley, of Montana.

Napoleon is the author of a novel, the manuscript copy having been found among his papers.

The announcement has been made of the marriage of Senor Roberts, the Spanish Minister, with a New York lady. The ceremony will take place in New York about the 15th of June. Senor Roberts and lady will live in Washington during the winter, leaving the house lately occupied by the Secretaries of the British Legation.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

By act of Assembly of April, 1857, the Governor was authorized to appoint a Superintendent of Common Schools by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold his office for a term of three years, if he shall so long behave himself well. It has of late become a question of no ordinary importance and requiring the gravest consideration to determine whether this is the best mode of selecting a Superintendent or not.

That officer may be said to be of equal importance with the Governor, as he exercises a power over interests as dear to the people as any theye possess. It certainly would seem that the people should elect for the same reasons that they elect the Auditor General, Surveyor General, &c.; but it may be that the desire to have this officer independent of all political entanglements, induced the Legislature to give the appointment to the Governor. Is, however, every day's experience that an officer appointed by the Governor is as likely to be a politician as one elected by the people, and the office as readily prostituted to political purposes as any other, thus showing that this argument in favor of appointment is futile and suggestive of the propriety of a change. The Superintendent is not only appointed, but may be removed by the Governor, and is therefore in a measure subject to his control. If the Governor is demoralized he can demoralize the Superintendent, and make him entirely servient to his interests and desires; thus, in effect, making the Governor, who is generally a politician, the Superintendent. It is therefore time that this matter should be well considered by all who feel interested in the cause of our common schools, and every one should deliberately determine whether an election by the people, or by a convention of school directors, or by county superintendents, or by the Legislature, would not be preferable to the mode ture, would not be preferable to the mode adopted. The present is deemed a favorable time for a canvass of the matter. The Legislature will assemble in a short time, and no doubt give it their serious attention if properly called upon.

COMMON SCHOOL.

ONE of the results of the war is that wines and liquors have gone up considerably, and so far as drinkers are concerned, very seriously. Champagne has advanced, on an average, about $1 per bottle. Claréts and brandies have also made a proportionate increase in price. These goods, however, are, in a considerable measure, dependent for their value, such of them at least as we are likely to get in this country, more upon the apple crop of New Jersey and the corn crop of the West, than upon any of the vintages of Europe. If French champagne and brandy get too costly, our libulous friends will doubtless console themselves with American beverages—the main object of either case being, of course, to "make drink come."

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

Action of the Philadelphia Union League.

Letter from Governor Geary.

The Union League of Philadelphia assembled in special meeting on Tuesday evening, to take action on the question of Constitutional Reform. There was an unusual attendance, especially of the prominent members, and at eight o'clock the Hon. Morton McMichael took the chair. He said the League had "been moved to take this action not only because their own convictions of duty prompted them to do so, but also because prominent citizens in different sections of the State have urged that, recognizing the necessity of and the public demand for such a movement, an institution so favorably situated to promote it as the Union League should give to it the sanction of its indorsement, and aid it by all the means in its power."

Mr. Gibbons, who had been selected by the Board of Directors to present the resolutions, then read the following:

WHEREAS, It is declared by the constitution of Pennsylvania that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority and instituted for their peace, safety and happiness, and, whereas, for the advancement of these ends, they have at all times an indisputable and indefeasible right to alter, reform or abolish their government in such manner as they may think proper; and,

WHEREAS, The high powers conferred upon the Legislative department of the government were delegated by the people, with the full confidence and expectation that they would be exercised for the common benefit, and that no temptations of private gain or advantage would ever control or influence any branch of the law-making powers; and that in the execution of the sacred trust confided to its management;

WHEREAS, The history of the legislation of Pennsylvania for many years past is strongly marked by the corruption with which reform measures seeking special favors by the temptations of bribery; the franchises of the State are bartered for money, and our legislative halls have often been converted into market places, where the public conscience has been sold to the highest bidders by faithless and venal public servants; vested rights have been threatened and assailed for the sole purpose of extorting ransom from their lawful proprietors, and public acts, which concern the common welfare are passed or rejected without intelligent consideration, and thus the safety and happiness of the people are frequently imperiled and imperilled by dishonest and incompetent representatives; and

WHEREAS, There appears to be no other remedy for these monstrous and acknowledged evils than such well considered amendments of the constitution of the State as will deliver the legislative body from the temptations which continually assail it, and improve the character of its members, by securing the rights of minorities in all popular elections; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Union League of Philadelphia, now assembled in general meeting, do approve and recommend the calling of a convention, to be composed of delegates chosen by the freemen of the State, for the purpose of proposing such amendments to the constitution of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, In order that the wishes of the freemen of the Commonwealth may be duly ascertained in respect to the calling of such a convention, that application be made to the Legislature at its next session for the passage of a proper act, submitting the question to the people for their decision at a general election, to be held the special purpose on the first Tuesday in May next, or at some other convenient time.

Resolved, That a committee to consist of ten persons, five of whom shall be taken from the body of the League and five from the Board of Managers of the League, be appointed for the purpose of directing public attention to the subject of the foregoing preambles and resolutions, with authority to confer with any other committees that may be appointed by other organizations or meetings having the same ends in view, and with power to take such measures in the premises as to them may seem meet and expedient.

In supporting the resolutions Mr. Gibbons spoke most eloquently. He said:

The preamble and resolutions which are now submitted to the action of the League were unanimously approved, as stated, by the Board of Directors. I believe they do not simply express the opinion known to exist in the legislative department of our State Government. It is the inevitable result of a system which gives to that department the power to confer special and valuable privileges upon one set of men and deny the like to others who seek them for like objects equally meritorious. Whenever such a power resides in a legislature, all experience proves that neither those who seek nor those who confer such favors are beyond the reach of temptation.

The franchises of the State are secured in these latter days less by considerations of a public nature than by means of private gain to individuals, and hence they have become almost unfailing sources of that corruption which is shaking the confidence of many people in the stability of popular government. Public opinion exhausts its indignation upon those who have surrendered to the temptations of bribery, while the managers of corporations who permit the money of their stockholders to be applied to such purposes escape detection and punishment, and seem to imagine that no share of the responsibility rests upon their shoulders. A sounder morality teaches that they who procure the bribe to be offered are the first transgressors, and are more guilty than their victims, who were too human to resist it. "It must be that offenses come, but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh."

If he right to grant the franchises of the State for a particular purpose in one county, it is equally right to grant them for the same purpose when required, in any other county. Or it be right to grant special powers and privileges to one corporation, it is equally right to grant the like powers to all others of the same character. The people are entitled to impartial legislation. Railroad companies, mining companies, banking, insurance and trust companies, and other corporations, are created for other purposes, have performed and will continue to perform important services to the State, and are so connected by their charters with all our social and material wants, that they should be created and governed by *general laws*. Such a reform would strike the root of the corruption complained of.

The plan to effect legislation is carried may be seen by reference to the Legislative Record of 1869. It is there a fact which may probably excite some surprise, that our vast and extensive machinery for making laws did very little besides passing matters which concern the public generally. It cost, perhaps, hundreds of thousands of dollars to set it up every year, and is there employed almost exclusively in special legislation, at an additional cost of one or $200,000. The laws of 1868 are printed in a huge octavo volume of 1,111 pages; the laws of 1869 in a similar volume of 1,094 pages; those of 1870 in a similar volume of 1,553 pages; making a total of 4,000 pages.

Twenty-one thousand copies of these laws have been printed at the public expense, and about three hundred pages out of the whole number contain all the general laws which have been passed for the last three years. In 1868 the Legislature passed eighty-one general laws and 1,274 special or private acts. In 1869 it passed seventy-seven laws of a general or private acts.

In 1870, it passed, as nearly as I can ascertain, 49 general laws, and about 1,200 private or special acts. Hundreds of these special acts relate to special corporations, others relate only to particular counties; many of them relate to sheep, goats, dogs, pigs, and other families of animals, and nature in certain localities and all of them to matters which could be regulated by general laws, and the effect of which might be safely left by constitutional provision to the control of local authorities.

If the power of the Legislature were restricted to the passage of laws of a public nature, there would be, in fact, very little for it to do. Biennial sessions are all that would be required. We are more likely to suffer from too much than too little legislation. If our general elections were biennial instead of annual, they would contain enough for the peace, safety, morality and happiness of the people, and the change would result in a protective saving of time, health and money.

There are other subjects which would necessarily force themselves upon the attention of a convention. The rights of political minorities are entitled to respect, and should be guarded and protected by the fundamental law. How this can be best accomplished is a question which is already engaging the attention of some of the best minds in the State. Although Mr. Buckalew is not of my political faith, I am free to say that in my opinion he is entitled to great honor for his patriotic efforts in this direction.

The practice of conferring political patronage upon courts of law, whose judges are elective, is a threatening evil, which is worthy of serious thought. Our system of public education is a very imperfect one, and compares unfavorably in its results with those of some other countries, far behind us in liberal ideas and projects connected with political science. These are matters that must not be disregarded, but they are too important to be neglected in any revision that may be made of our State Constitution.

The proposition embraced by the resolutions involves no question of party politics. It contemplates nothing more than the ascertainment of the will of the freemen of the State in relation to the call of a convention for the purpose indicated. It is impossible to close our eyes to the necessity of some popular endeavor to check corruption in public places, which is confined to no party. The general belief is now that it seems to challenge the virtue of the people to an open contest for supremacy.

It is most peculiar to Pennsylvania. It is quite as bad in other States. Not only the legislature of New York, but the local judiciary of its great commercial capital is befouled by it, and the halls of Congress are not free from its loathsome touch. But our duty is at home, among our own people. If we do our part faithfully we shall unveil the old shield of the commonwealth, which has been so long covered, and make the pledge of "virtue, liberty and independence," which our fathers inscribed upon it, our pledge, to be kept hereafter inviolate.

Mr. Frederick Fr ss, President of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, seconded the resolutions in some able remarks, in the course of which he said:

"Such looseness of legislation is a temptation to unprincipled men to steal power or to amass wealth, and recent experience tends to admonish us that all ordinary vigilance is baffled by the skill of such assailants, and that sure protection can be found only in strong and well defined constitutional limitations.

Pennsylvania needs for the true development of her resources, for the enlargement of her facilities for intercourse by railroads, canals, &c.; the perfect education of her people, the protection of the rights of labor; the encouragement of the introduction of capital—laws liberal, liberal and comprehensive, but uniform and stable. These should be precise in their character and be protected from legislative encroachment, or enlargement by the unconstitutional provisions. The inconvenience of such strict limitations will be fully compensated by the greater sanctity and security that thus pertain to the grants of life and power which charters and grants give.

Mr. George L. Buzby supported the resolutions, and among other things said:

How our legislators shall be enabled from the commission of venial crime, and be compelled to render honorable service to the public—for unhappily the skirts of the Pennsylvania Legislature are foul, and we dare not pronounce them clean—will be determined by the convention which is now proposed. An increase in the number of our legislators, as practiced in New England, will not secure more difficult of purchase. An oath taken previous to the occupancy of their official seats, that they have not, and will not use any improper means to obtain office, will exercise a restraining influence. The publication, every bill of consequence before final action upon it, and then the insistence upon the approval of an oath by a majority of the members of the Legislature, and that upon a call of the yeas and nays, would effectually restrict reckless and vicious legislation.

Col. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth spoke. He said he thought no time should be lost in carrying this movement on a head. In his opinion the sentiment of the country was already ripe for the movement. In all preliminary action details and partisan effort should be studiously ignored. He for don himself felt that a State Treasurer should not be appointed as now. Legislation at the State capital, he argued to affirm from his official knowledge, was a thing of the past, consequent upon the

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO W. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000 00

GENERAL MORTGAGE

6 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE

Pennsylvania Railroad,

AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

By the following Act of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, these Bonds are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Guardians, Executors, Trustees, &c.:

A SUPPLEMENT to an act relating to Orphans' Courts, approved March 29th, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of the fourth ninth section of an act entitled "An Act relating to Orphans' Courts," approved the March the twenty-third, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-four, be and the same is hereby extended to include the Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by the general mortgage of said Company, dated July 1st, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES H. BUTLER,
President pro tem. of the Senate.

Approved the 1st day of April, Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy.

JOHN W. GEARY.

The Bonds are issued in denominations of $1 000 each, either Coupons or Registered. The Coupons are payable January and July 1st, and the Interest on the Registered is payable April and October 1st. The security of these Bonds is beyond all question, and are recommended them with the fullest confidence.

The Railroad, nothing but a single track and upon the books of the Company, at or below their real value. The Road-bed is being laid with a double original single track. It is now double track the whole line across from Pittsburgh to Altoona, and a double track to Harrisburg, and portions of the distance, and branches to Hollidaysburg and intends to add about 721 miles of single track, besides sidings. The Rolling Stock is composed of 608 Locomotives and 10,671 Cars, worth at least $14,680,000.

The Real Estate also covered by this Mortgage, has advanced immensely in value since the road was built, to connecting lines, and the securities in the sinking fund, stand on the books of the Company, which is much below their present market value.

The value of the Assets of the Company which now stand on the books at over $85,930,192 52, is more than $100,000,000 and this without allowing for the immense value of the franchises and business.

We suggest to holders of Government securities, an exchange of these Bonds, as at present they can realize a handsome profit on the exchange.

Governments are all marketable as sixties taken at their current value in payment.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 20, 1870.

The general business of the city is brisker and the money market more active. There is a great deal of paper offered at the various discount places, and some days much more than above the ability of the banks to accommodate. They can generally make a choice from the offerings, which gives them a chance to make a close scrutiny. Legitimate paper of first class firms is readily discounted at customary bank rates, but accommodation paper finds little favor, except in the absence of a better class.

The attention of investors is directed to the advertisement of James T. Brady & Co., who offer for sale the new six per cent. general mortgage loan of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. The advantages to capitalists at this time are so palpable that it requires but a bare recital of the great wealth and resources of this company to commend it favorably. No safer bond of the class could be placed on the market. We refer the reader to the advertisement on our first page, which fully sets forth the merits of this new investment.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Buying.	Selling.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113⅝	113⅝
U. S. Bonds '62	112⅝	112¾	112⅝
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111¾	111⅝
U. S. Bonds '65	112⅝	112¾	112⅝
U. S. Bonds '65 new	110½	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds '67	110⅝	110¾	110⅝
U. S. Bonds '68	110⅝	110¾	110⅝
10-40s	109½	109⅝	109½
Gold	112⅝	112¾	112⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112⅝
U. S., 10-40s	109⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1867	110⅝
5-20s, January and July, 1868	110⅝
Union Pacific Railway	85½
Central Pacific Railway	92
Western Pacific	111½

—Concerning the fall in gold on Tuesday to the lowest point yet touched, 112⅝, the New York *Herald* observes: "This movement was all the more unexpected for the reason that the cause which produced it—viz: the prospect of peace in Europe—had begun to be regarded as a cause for an advance on the hypothesis that a cessation of hostilities would produce such an activity in the foreign money market as would call home the capital which found its way here during the war. The inference of course is now that peace or war cannot change the natural drift of the premium, which is but one way with the steady reduction of the national debt and the increased prosperity of the country.

—The Wall street stock market lost its balance to-day, and prices receded heavily. The "Bears" were more successful than they have been for a fortnight. The *World* says: The tables of the clique which is manipulating Western Union Telegraph stock are not yet settled. The clique succeeded in arranging with one large broker for a short sale, who was going to sell and realize, by buying from him the block of over thirty thousand shares which he held. After buying the block of over thirty thousand shares, the clique then proceeded to engineer the prices upwards with the view of unloading on the public. During this process of working the market upwards the clique was forced to buy much more stock than they expected, and it is strongly suspected that some of the insiders are secretly selling so as to realize the large profit offered to them at present quotations. The stock is in that critical condition in which an outsider is almost certain to lose money whether he buys long or sells short. The point is confidentially given by some members of the clique that the price of the stock is liable to be jumped up 12 per cent. any day.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 20, 1870.	11:30	12:00	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
C & H	92½	92½	92½	92½	93	93
Del. Scrip	90	90	90	90	90	90
Erie	23⅞	23	23	23	23	23
Reading	100	100	100	100	100	100
Harlem	135		135			
Mich. Cent.	132		132			
Lake Shore	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ill. Cent.	130		130			
Chic. & P.	106		106	106	106	106
C. & N. W.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
Chic. & R. I.	111	111	111	111	111	111
Rock Isl.	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
Pitts.	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
Do pref'd	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
Wabash	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
Do pref'd	77	77	77	77	77	77
Fort Wayne	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
Ohio & Miss.	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½
Ohio & Pac.	94	94	94	94	94	94
Chi. & Alt.	113½		114			
Do pref'd	115		115			
R. R. and B.	4⅝		4⅝			
N. J. Cent.	93		93			
Canton	62		62½			
W. U. Tel.	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Quicksilver	25		25			
Quicksilver pref.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
Adams Ex.	67½		67½			
Wells-F.	24½		24½			
American	63		63			
U. S.	36		36½			
Pacific	113	113⅛	112⅝	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92⅝	93	⅜	
N. Y. Central scrip	87⅝	87¾	⅛	
Erie	23	23		⅛
Reading	100	100		⅛
Harlem	135	135		
Illinois Central	130¼	130		¼
Lake Shore	94⅛	94½	⅜	
Cleve. and Pitts.	106	106		⅛
Northwestern	81⅞	81⅝		¼
Do. preferred	84⅝	84⅝		
Rock Island	111¼	111⅛		⅛
St. Paul	67⅝	64		⅝
Do. preferred	81⅞	81⅝		¼
Wabash	54⅛	53⅝		½
Do. preferred	77	74½		1½
Fort Wayne	99⅛	99		⅛
Ohio and Miss.	33¼	33⅝	⅜	
Pacific Mail	44⅞	44		⅞
Adams Express	67½	67½		
Gold	112⅝	112⅝	⅛	

—At the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day the closing bids for the most active stocks were as follows:

Pennsylvania Central	93⅛
Philadelphia and Erie	25
Lehigh Navigation	52
Catawissa preferred	37
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	44

—The Controller of the Currency has notified the national banks that a new contract with Adams Express Company has been made, by which, after the 31st of November, matured bank notes and currency, properly canceled, will be transmitted at twenty-five cents per $1 000 or each fractional part thereof, a considerable reduction from the present rate of charges.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $250 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 20, 1870.

REVIEW—Since our last the market has undergone no changes worthy of note, its general character and features being quiet and unchanged. The weather is chilly, wet and disagreeable, and there are strong indications of a rise in the rivers. This would be a consummation devoutly to be wished. An immense fleet of coal barges are now awaiting water sufficient to float them to western and southern markets. And when the time comes, may it be an old fashioned "flood"—so high and deep that boats can ride over the "falls" in perfect security.

Flour—receipts since our last 319 bbls. The stock on hand by both stores and mills is fully equal to the demand, and a lively local trade demand is reported.

Grain—receipts of wheat since our last, 1,961 bushels; prices are unchanged, mills being the principal purchasers, taking all good lots offered at quotations.

Buckwheat—small lots of new crop are coming in, the growth of the oil regions, which is held at 80@85 00 ₱ bushel.

Groceries—We have no change to note; the trade demand is reported fair, whilst prices remain firm and unchanged. Bacon and provisions—There is a very fair inquiry; the stocks are light and rates have an upward look; advices from the west show a light supply, and where the season to replenish stocks is to come from just now is a question—perhaps the slaughtering season will solve the mystery.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 20.—The *Herald* says: There was a moderate inquiry to-day, and the market was weak; there was no important decline from yesterday's prices, but buyers are inclined to operate largely, and by actions they hope to establish further decline, while producers and sellers believe the reverse. Lower creek B was the ruling bid for spot, with sellers at from 3.00 to 3.05 ₱ barrel. Small lots of 3.05 was offered, with sellers holding at $3; $1,000 was paid yesterday for the privilege of calling for 1,000 barrels to be taken upon the upper creek between 15th and July 1, 1871, at $1 25. This is not given as a market quotation, but as a sample of the difference of opinion in regard to future prices. We quote the following sales:

500 bbls upper creek	$1 00
500 bbls upper creek	3 00
750 bbls upper creek	3 00
500 bbls upper creek	2 95
500 bbls upper creek	2 90
1,500 bbls upper creek S. O., all year	2 95
250 bbls Rouseville	3 00
500 bbls Rouseville	3 00
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 07½
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 05
500 bbls lower creek, H. G	3 10
500 bbls lower creek; S. O., all year	2 90
750 bbls lower creek, S. O., all year	3 00
5,000 bbls lower creek, B. O., all year	3 15

NEW YORK, October 20—Closing 19—Crude in bulk selling at 12½@13c; crude, shipments to order, nominally 16½c. Refined exhibits a further decline in prices with the market somewhat nominally; sales 1,500 bbls noted sold for the month at 23½c. Philadelphia delivery: Prices are low; sales 1,000 bbls noted sold off delivered to-morrow; sales 8,500 bbls refined, nearly all deliverable the 28th, at 24½@24¾c, closing at the latter price. Corn is nominal for shipping order held at 15½c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20—Market strong; P. L. S. to W. 24c; S. W. 25c; crude 10½c.

OIL CITY, October 20,—There is no quotable change in the market for crude. Refined quiet and stagnant.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 20.—Market dull at 23 ₱ bbl.

ROUSEVILLE, October 20.—Market very quiet and dull; sales 2,000 bbls at 3c.

TITUSVILLE, October 20—Market extremely quiet for spot, and prices are nominally unchanged.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

NEW YORK, October 20.—9:30 p. m.—Crude 11½c; refined 23½c bid, 24c asked; no sales; market dull; Philadelphia: Spot, 10,000 bbls at 24c; 500 bbls at 24½c; margin firm for spot; balance of October 24½c. Market dull.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20—Market quiet; but little doing at 22 70.

TITUSVILLE, October 20,—Market very quiet and dull; sales at 3.00; buyers offering $2 90, No transactions.

ROUSEVILLE, October 20.—Market very dull and lower; sales 1,000 bbls at 2½c; buyers offering $2 90, No transactions.

Rosin—The demand is improving under limited receipts; prime sweet sells readily at 4½@4 ₱ bbl.

Tallow—There is more inquiry, and we are reported sales of city rendered at 8½@8½c; country sold at lower figures.

Lard Oil—Is a shade firmer; extra No. 1 is held at $1 18@1 20 ₱ gallon; No 2 at 85@90c ₱ gallon.

Cranberries—The market contains an ample supply; we note sales of Sackett's bell-ferries at $1 80@1 7; Eastern cultivated at $3@3 50 ₱ bbl.

Sapolio—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six boxes cake at 6½ lbs.

Lime—The market was steady but not active; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

Feathers—As the winter approaches the demand for feathers increases, and we are reported sales from first hands at 80@85c; store rates the usual advance.

Chickens—The supply of chickens is not up to the demand, particularly young ones, which sell readily at 40@50c ₱ pair. Old hens are in limited supply, and fetch $1 00@1 50 a piece.

Flour—The market has undergone no quotable change; prices that were current on the opening of the week would answer on this occasion. The receipts since our last were 310 barrels. The mills are well stocked with wheat and are running to their full capacity. The current rates were as follows: Western flours: Standard brands, White wheat, fancy branded, $7 50 @ 8 00 ₱ barrel; $6 85@ bags; red winter, fancy brands, $6 75@ 7 00 ₱ bbl; Ohio and Indiana, Ohio brands, $7 00@ 7 50 ₱ bbl; $6 75@ 7 00 ₱ sack; old Minnesota bakers' use, $6 50@ 7 00 ₱ bbl; $6 25@ 6 50 ₱ sack. Spring wheat, $6 50@ 7 00 ₱ bbl; $6 25@ 6 50 ₱ sack. Rye flour, $5 00@5 50 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat—Is arriving in small quantities (new crop), and is held at $4 50@5 00 ₱ bush.

Ashes—We have nothing new to note as to sales; the prices of the various grades that are well supplied, and report the market in a quietly easy condition. Pearls, 10c; ₱ cwt, 9½@9½c; common, 6c ₱ cwt, 5½@5½c; Potash, 7½@7½c; Pearls, 9@9½c ₱ lb.

Apple Jelly—We note regular transactions at 70@80c ₱ gallon.

Butter—The market at present is in a very unsettled state; correct figures difficult to obtain. Fixed nominal at $2 15 ₱ bushel.

Candles—Sales of mould at 15½c; star 20c, stearine 19@20c ₱ lb.

Pearl Barley—Sales of No. 1 at 5½c ₱ lb; No. 2 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B 7½c; star 20c, stearine 19@20c ₱ lb.

Peaches—Dried and continues in fair and good trade; made at 2½@3c ₱ lb for new crop.

Lard—Steady; sales in tierces at 16@16½c in kegs at 17@17½c; sales at 1,000 bbls at 15½c; sold at lower prices.

Hides—Coon—The supply is in excess of the demand, which causes a dull market. We are reported sales at 5@7c per lb, extreme rates.

Furs—In the way of change nothing worthy of noting; prices are firm and unchanged; raw muskrats, assorted generally fair, bran 50@55 00 ₱ cwt; seconds $1 00@1 10; prime $2 00 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 ₱ cwt; rye shorts $1 75 ₱ cwt. Oats—Old corn and oats $1 00 nominal; bolted corn meal 95c ₱ bush; screenings $1 ₱ cwt.

Fish—The current rates are as follows: Mackerel No. 1 shore, $28 00@30 00; No. 2 $25 50@27 00; No. 2 shore medium, $16; large No. 3 $18 50; extra No. 3 $17; additional in kits—No. 1 $1 10; No. 2 72½c; No. 3 $1 ₱ bbl. Lake herring $4 ₱ bbl; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $5 ₱ bbl; Shad—Shore $5 00 ₱ half bbl.

Turnips—Are in moderate demand. We note sales at 95@1 00 ₱ bush.

Corn Meal—There is a little inquiry, with sales in small lots at 90@95c ₱ bushel.

Cider—The demand is improving under limited receipts; prime sweet sells readily at 4½@5 ₱ bbl.

Eggs—The demand is not active; sales are regularly made at 20@22c per doz for good to fresh

The Daily Commercial.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112 @ 113.

NEW YORK, October 20—P. M.

MONEY.

Money market easy to the close at call 5 cent. A vague rumour has been current that a defalcation was discovered in the Fourth National Bank, but proves unfounded.

GOLD.

The feature of the gold market has been the high rates in the loan market, as high as ⅛ of 1 per cent. having been paid for the use of gold for clearances to-day, for the purpose of carrying through to-morrow. Some quarters are established for the purpose, it is said, of borrowing gold for the Canada market, which closed at 112½, touched 113, and closed at 112¾@113. Clearances, $20,000,000. To-morrow, gold will be made extremely scarce.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Extremely dull; rates are yet nominal; rates are kept up at 109½@109¾. The daily loans of the Canada banks are out stated at $2,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Firmer. The Treasury bought $2,000,000 at 108 40 100@

Coupons, 1881	113⅞@114	5-20s 1867	110⅝@110¾
5-20s 1865	110⅝@110¾	5-20s 1868	110⅝@110¾
5-20s 1865, new	110⅝@110¾	10-40s	109⅛@109¼
5-20s 1865, new	110⅝@110¾	Currency 6s	119½@120

STATE BONDS

Dull.			
Missouris	91	Virginias, new	67
Tennessee, old	92½	North Carolinas, old	27
Tennessee, new	60		

STOCKS

Strong, though lower than yesterday.

Canton	42	Northwestern	81½
Cumberland Coal	30	Do preferred	91½
Western Union Tel	67	Rock Island	91½
Quicksilver	36½	N. J. Central	93½
Mariposa	14	Ft. Wayne	96½
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	81½
Adams Express	67	Pacific Mail	30
Wells, Fargo	20½	Do preferred	78
A. M. U. Express	24½	Toledo	97½
United States Express	20½	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	30½	Michigan Central	94
N. Y. Central	97½	Chicago and Alton	114
N. Y. Central Scrip	93½	Do preferred	120
Erie	37½	Ohio & Mississippi	31½
Do preferred	73	Illinois Central	129½
Hudson	106	Harlem	130
Do preferred	126	Lake Shore	94½
Reading	97½	Fort Wayne	96½
Michigan Central	94	Illinois Central	129½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	91½		

Sub-Treasury balance—gold, $62,946,125; currency, $2,092,386.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Rainy unfavorable weather. The Erie Railroad failed to deliver cattle, and there is a small supply. Of 80 cars of cattle are expected to-morrow; there were 27 cars over the Hudson River Road, a part of which is reserved for to-morrow's sale. A few sales were made of Quality cow, cattle at 10@10½, a good market is anticipated for to-morrow.

Sheep plenty; 6,200 head arriving, and selling quick at better prices for best grades; 6½@7 for extra, and at 6@6½ for. After this 25 pound Ohio sheep sold at 6½; a car, 90 pounds, at 6½; a car, 100 pounds, at 6½; age, with a few of 115 pounds at 6½; a car of 2 pounds, Pennsylvania, lambs sold at 6½; a car of 2 pounds, Canada, at 6½; a number of 61 pounds at 6½; to last sharp, 61 pounds, sold at 6½.

Hogs—Of 7,000 here, arrived yesterday, Mar. 1,000 left among at better prices, or supply; no live West. Sales, 6½@6¾ for Ohio, 6¾@7 for Illinois, 7@7¼ for pound much wanted at the latter price. A car of choice Illinois hogs, 250 pounds, sold alive at 7½; a car of Ohio, 190 pounds, at 8½.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, October 20.—Beeves fairly active and a shade higher; sales of 1,000 head at 5@6½ for fair to good, and 7@8 for inferior to choice; receipts 1,771 head, sales 1,200. Swine are tending downward and the supply is large; sales of 1,000 head at 7@7½ for fair to good; receipts 2,200 head.

Sheep in fair supply at a slight advance; fair to good 4@5½; good to extra lots, 6@6½; stock sheep 3@4½; receipts 2,200 head.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

Bankrupt Notice—S. C. McCandless.
Tobacco and News Depot—W. G. Anderson.
Large Receipt of Tea—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Bridge Iron, Beams, Girders, &c.—Clinton Iron Mills.
Quarryman Wanted—No. 1 Sixth street.
Real Estate Sale Postponed—A. Leggate.
Oak Timber Bark for Sale—Jos. Sen. Wood st.
Rooms Wanted—C. D. Commercial office.
Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Boarding Wanted—A. B. C. Commercial office.
Situation Wanted—Lost 13. Commercial office.
Snow Flake Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Sugar Cured Hams—P. Sullers & Co.
Investor of Trust—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Real Estate Sale—A. Leggate.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Clothing—Cutting, Follansbee & Co.
Opera House—Lucille Western, the Romaican.
Urantia's Varieties Theatre.
English Opera Combination—Academy of Music.
St. Francis Hospital Fair—City Hall.
Mercantile Library Association—Masonic Centre.
Lumber Price List—Mellon Brothers.
Notice—Penn's Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh.
Notice—The State Co. of Pittsburgh.
Law Books—James B. Dodge.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. B. Hill.
Warehouse for Rent—134 Wood street.
Mortgages Wanted—Wm. H. Kemp.
New Goods—Morgenstern & Co.
Grand Excursion and Buffalo Hunt.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dermain & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Bolting and Home for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
City Bonds for Sale—Commissioners of Sinking Fund.
House for Sale—Robert Davis.
Bridal Sets, &c.—Bailey & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 90 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations:

SATURDAY, October 15.

	Thermometer.		Barometer.
7 A. M.	56°	7 A. M.	28.70
12 M.	58°	12 M.	28.60
6 P. M.	68°	6 P. M.	28.80

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection, may be sent for them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Hoppe, Henry, Homestead, Iowa	2
Imison, Wm., New York	3

October 20th.

CONCERT IN STEUBENVILLE.—The Pittsburgh Quintette Club gave one of their first concerts in Steubenville last evening.

NICOLSON ON FOURTH AVENUE.—Proposals are invited, by the City Engineer, for laying Nicolson pavement on Fourth avenue, between Wood and Market streets.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Eliza McMurray died suddenly yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Webster avenue and Soho Koberts street. Alderman Butler held an inquest, and a verdict of death from excessive drinking was rendered.

WATER AT HAZELWOOD.—Had the proper diligence been exercised, the water pipes would have been laid to Hazelwood, but it is not improbable that the cold weather will be upon us before the extension is completed.

REFUSED TO PAY TOLL.—Officer Hugh Boyle yesterday arrested John McGonegal, for refusing to pay his toll on the Allegheny Suspension bridge. Mayor Braun fined him $1 and costs.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Controller will endeavor to have a quorum of the members of the Finance Committee present at the meeting this evening, but it is doubtful whether his efforts will succeed or not.

THE SIBNEL HOMICIDE.—The Armstrong county Court, having refused the application for the release of D. A. Daugherty, on bail, the prisoner was brought to this city, and is now in our county jail.

MULES.—J. W. Spencer will arrive at the Red Lion Hotel this evening with a car load of Kentucky mules, and among them are some of the best draft mules ever brought to this market. He also has some number one pit mules.

AN EATING SALOON IN THE COURT HOUSE.—The County Commissioner have rented the room formerly used by the janitor of the court house, in the same range as that which is occupied by the clerks, for a eating saloon for the accommodation of witnesses, jurors and suitors in attendance at court.

THE POSTOFFICE LOT.—The lot upon which the Postoffice stands cost $40,000 and the building $37,000. We learn that the rent alone is now worth $50,000; that that amount could actually be obtained for it, were it in the market. Rating that at 6 per cent. it is worth $1,000 per month, or $12,000 per year. "Cheap at that rate, what will it be worth in a few years?"

SUDDEN DEATH.—It is our painful task to record the death of Mr. David Walsh, of Noblestown, who died suddenly at his residence on Monday last. His extensive acquaintance along the line of the Pan Handle Railroad secured quite a large attendance at his funeral on Wednesday. He was interred in the new burial grounds at Noblestown.

PROPOSED STREET IMPROVEMENT.—A meeting of citizens interested will be held on Saturday evening, at Hazelwood, to consider the propriety of grading the street leading from the station to the Monongahela river. The impression seems to be one which will eventually have to be done, and the sooner of course the better it will be.

TILE ROBBING.—Tuesday night Hugh Murphy and an unknown man stepped up to the fruit stand, corner of Market street and Fifth avenue and while the former engaged the attention of the proprietor, Murphy snatched the till, containing twelve dollars, and ran away. He was arrested, and the latter's companion was not apprehended.

FAIR AT CITY HALL.—The attendance at the fair at City Hall last evening was very large, and all enjoyed a pleasant evening. New attractions are furnished nightly, making it a popular place to "say the fair a visit. St. Francisus Hospital will no doubt reap substantial benefits from the efforts of the ladies and gentlemen at the head of the movement.

PUBLIC PERFORMANCE.—The Independent Literary Society, an association of a number of young ladies and gentlemen of Allegheny, for mutual improvement, gave its second public exhibition at Lafayette Hall, last night. The programme consisted of music, declamation, tableaux, &c., presented some exercises highly calculated to exhibit the Society's talent at its best.

FEROCIOUS DOG.—Michael Ford lodged complaint at the Mayor's office yesterday, charging Conrad Van Buren with keeping a ferocious dog, he, the said canine, having bitten deponent. Warrant issued. Deponent is a butcher, doing business on Penn avenue. The deponent is a police officer, and it seems the dog tore his overcoat and body-coat, and is generally speaking, a terror to the neighborhood. The dog will likely be the victim of capital punishment.

MILITARY REUNION.—Arrangements have been made for a reunion of the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, at Kingston, Luzerne county, on the old camp ground of the Ogn Hundred and Forty-third Regiment. A large delegation from this city will be in attendance. Among the officers who will be present are Gen. E. L. Dana, Gen. Thos. A. Rowley, Col. Glenn, Major J. F. Slagle, Capt. Vaughan, and others. This brigade was under the command of Gen. Rowley.

THE PAPER.—There is a good deal of talk in the city just now about "The Paper," which has not yet made its appearance. But there is a good deal more interest manifested in the paper *Par Excellence*, which has made its appearance, and is being largely circulated from the book and stationery house of Messrs. S. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. There is no gote or letter paper now before the public which gives such general satisfaction in the issuing. It is made by a new process, and sold only by the above named firm.

MYSTERIOUS ASSAULT.

Shot While Sitting at the Window of an Office.

A mysterious shooting occurred last evening at Bailey's coal yard, corner of Darragh street and Hotaling alley, Allegheny. Mr. J. G. Winseth, manager of the works, was sitting in the office reading a paper, when he heard the report of a pistol and a bullet grazed his ear, lodging in the wall opposite. On looking out into the street he saw two men running up Darragh street at a rapid rate. No arrests were made, but the two culprits are supposed to have been two fellows who recently were released from the penitentiary and had visited the coal office a day or two ago, and had been trying to make some bargain about coal. The police are after the would be assassins, and it is highly probable that they will be arrested.

Baptist Educational Interests of Western Pennsylvania.

A meeting of the greatest importance was called in the lecture room of the Union Baptist church at 6½ o'clock last evening. All delegates representing churches and associations of Western Pennsylvania were invited to be present, and there was a large and deeply interested assembly. The meeting was organized by calling Rev. Dr. Winter to the Chair, and appointing Rev. C. H. Barto, Secretary. Rev. W. S. Wood introduced the business for which the meeting was called, by moving the following resolution:

Resolved, That the interests of the Baptist denomination in Western Pennsylvania require the establishment of an institution of learning of high grade.

Rev. J. R. Loomis, LL. D., President of the University of Lewisburg, being called upon for remarks, spoke for half an hour, showing that such an institution would not interfere with the best interests of the University at Lewisburg; but was, on the contrary, an imperative necessity in order to give a thorough literary and scientific trainings to the large number of young men and women who yet might not wish to take a graduating course. He instanced with a number of cases the fact that the hour had come when Baptists of Western Pennsylvania could no longer delay to found such an institution.

Rev. B. F. Woodburn referred to the remarkable interest which had sprung up in several of the Associations of the Western part of the State, leading them to appoint committees of investigation on the subject. He stated that one hundred thousand dollars was the least sum that should be taken to start such an institution, and that he already had a pledge from a gentleman for five thousand dollars.

Rev. Dr. Cook, editor of the *Western Baptist*, being called upon, expressed his deep interest in the movement, and considered the time had arrived for one of the great forward demonstration in the State. He referred to the greatest financial institutions in New York city, which, is something like what is needed in this case.

Enthusiastic remarks were made also by Dr. Winter, Brethren Williams, Braisted, Cowden, Shreve, Rev. Dr. Young, B. L. Fahnestock, and others. It was unanimously resolved to appoint a committee from the Pittsburgh, Monongahela and Redstone Associations, to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out this project, and to call a general meeting of the Executive Committee of the Baptist Education Society, when deemed necessary. The committee are Rev. W. S. Wood, Rev. B. F. Woodburn, W. M. Young, J. Perry Hall, W. S. Woodburn, H. Critchfield, C. E. Barto, J. Winter, W. F. Cowden, D. M. Stephenson.

The Mass Meeting Last Evening.

In the evening a mass meeting in behalf of the missionary cause was held.

There was a large attendance, the church being well filled.

Rev. Mr. Calkins presided and the first half hour was spent in devotional exercises. After this singing by the choir, prayer was offered by Rev. J. T. Trowbridge, of Warren.

Rev. J. Spencer, Kennard, of Philadelphia, read a report of the Committee of Arrangements. During the past year the following ministers have been employed in Pennsylvania: John McConnaughy, Rev. Jesse D. Williams, Association—Rev. Joseph Walker. After the report a hymn was sung by the congregation and spoke more particularly of Rev. Joseph Walker, who had been one of the most prominent clergymen of the State. In presenting the report Mr. Kennard spoke of the past history of Mr. Walker, and his labors in behalf of Baptists throughout the State as one of the most active workers in the Baptist cause.

Brief and fitting remarks were delivered by Rev. S. W. Ziegler, Rev. David Williams, Rev. G. M. Spencer, Rev. Dickinson and Rev. J. Perry Hall, after which the report was unanimously adopted.

The audience united in singing: "Shall We Gather at the River."

Rev. Mr. Beebe stated that at the next meeting of the Board in November there would probably be an application from some fifty places in the State for missionaries, and that had been seen by the report that the expenditures had exceeded twelve thousand dollars, while there were nearly twenty-seven thousand. One thousand more could be obtained and this would still leave a deficiency of many more to be raised. He hoped that the money would be raised.

Dr. Young was called upon, and he said he felt an emotion of joy and sorrow at the statements concerning the lives of those who had consecrated themselves to the service of the Master. He paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Rev. Joseph Walker, and from the notes he heard to-night, would it not be heard exclaiming, remember Pennsylvania and its destitution. He urged that they be not examples of the departed ones, and later with regard to the collection, he said: "Go and God from one end of the State to the other.

This was an age of activity. Elements of power were at work in every direction, and the Baptists should labor to impress upon the people that great element of power. In the course of his remarks the speaker said he was a Scotchman by birth, an American by education, a Pennsylvanian only by choice, but all the same, he was the use of making a speech on the subject when the resolutions present were devoted to the Christian cause. Let the people take hold of the matter and raise enough to establish a college, and then let the Board on a firm financial basis.

Rev. Dr. Cook, Rev. Mr. Beebe, Lovejoy, Rev. J. S. Kennard, Rev Mr. Pierce, Dr. Loag and others, made brief addresses, and one hundred and fifty-seven dollars were raised to clear up the debt of the Board for this year. Fifty dollars of the sum was given by a member of an eastern Church.

The Association finally adjourned with prayer by Rev. Mr. Beebe.

The Dollar Store.

The rush to the Pittsburgh branch of the great Dollar Store, No. 68 Fifth avenue, continues, and thousands of articles are sold daily. It would be impossible to enumerate the rich variety of goods, embracing almost every conceivable article in the line, from the ornamental and useful. We have often heard the remark—"It is surprising what a dollar will do"—but to realize the full import of this exclamation, we must only go to the Dollar Store. It is not only surprising, but absolutely astonishing what a dollar will do here. It may be safely followed that the same results will be obtained from the Dollar Store in this city as in other cities. These wonders are confined exclusively to the Dollar Store. The sales, since the opening of the establishment, have averaged about, the average about $7,000 daily. This is the best evidence of the fact that the articles are really cheap and valuable—that the public appreciate the advantages offered. All classes, rich and poor, male and female, are alike well served precisely alike. Call and see; examine and purchase, while the opportunity lasts.

Sabath School Convention.

The Sabbath School teachers of Allegheny county will assemble in convention in the Smithfield street Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, 25th inst., and continue throughout the following day. This association is auxiliary to the State Sabbath School Association, and has for its objects the nurture and development of Sabbath School interests throughout the county. It is free from the influence of denominations, its officers being chosen from among all evangelical denomination. Topics of deep interest and importance will be discussed, and a pleasant and profitable session is confidently expected. Rev. Dr. Woodbridge, of Philadelphia, Sabbath School workers from abroad have been invited and are expected to be present. Every Sabbath School in the county is invited and urged to send a delegation.

New Drop Curtain.

Last evening some members of the Mercantile Library Association with representatives of the press, assembled in the beautiful new hall to inspect the elegant drop curtain that has just been hung. The uniform comment was commendation of its rare beauty and its entire appropriateness to crown the rich decorations of the hall. The curtain is a copy of a landscape at Tivoli, Italy, and as a work of art is more worthy of praise than any drop curtain we have seen in the city. It is creditable to the liberality of the Association and will add to the reputation of Mr. Jenkins, the artist of Philadelphia, who bestowed special effort upon it. It was painted in that city, but while he resided in Pittsburgh. Such of the scenery as is finished was also exhibited, and like everything done by Mr. Jenkins, all it was rich and tasteful, lacking no excellence.

Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute.

The first stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute will be held in the hall of the Lincoln School House, at Torrens's Station, Sandusky street, Allegheny, at 7 o'clock and on the following Saturday at 9½ o'clock A. M. Trains leave the Union Depot at at 6½ P. M., and 8:05 A. M. The programme for the evening session is as follows: Lecture on Philosophy of History, by J. B. Crenshaw. Discussion—Compulsory Attendance at School; to be opened by Wm. B. Ford. Miscellaneous session—Report of the Committee on Grades by the Chairman; Discussion on the Report, and a general discussion on the best method of teaching the English Language; to be opened by A. Burtt. The Allegheny Quartette club will furnish the music for the occasion.

The Tavernier Lectures.

The last lecture of Prof. Taverner will be given at the Female College this evening, his subject being "Vocal Symbols of the Passions." Those who have not heard Prof. Taverner should avail themselves of this last opportunity. The following extract from a letter from Rev. Dr. Kirk, the distinguished divine, shows in what appreciation Prof. Taverner is held: "You have opened to me a new field of observation, by appealing to a class of feelings never before consciously appealed to. Your power, as it appears to me to utter precisely the mental state to which you trace it. I am quite confident that the audience which hung on the language of discovery in this department of art."

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COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Jenh Edwards, charged with the larceny of a ten dollar silver watch from Arthur Crestalbaank, was yesterday committed for trial by Mayor Brush.

THE BRIDGE NUISANCE.

MEETING OF THE COAL EXCHANGE.

The Newport Railroad Bridge—Addresses by Gen. J. B. Sweitzer and W. D. Moore—Resolutions Adopted and Committees Appointed.

A meeting of the Coal Exchange was held yesterday afternoon in the Rooms of the Association, at 136 Water street, for the purpose of taking some action to prevent the further progress on the Newport and Cincinnati bridge. The meeting was largely attended by the coal men, and those interested in the safe navigation of the river.

The meeting was organized by calling upon N. J. Bigley, Esq., to preside, and electing the following named persons as Vice Presidents, and as Secretaries: Messrs. Simpson Horner, W. H. Brown, John Gould, Sr., R. S. Cassell, Robbins, Madison Bailey, J. D. Johnson, J. Kerr, J. L. McDonald, Capt. Blackmore and J. V. McDonald.

Mr. Wm. M. Cluney and the reporters of the press were appointed to act as Secretaries.

The President stated that the object of the meeting was to appoint a committee to confer with the Board of Trade, in conjunction with the Board of Trade and City Councils of Cincinnati, in regard to the obstruction of the Ohio river.

REMARKS OF GEN. SWEITZER.

Gen. J. B. Sweitzer said that he attended this meeting for the purpose of reading a letter he had received on Wednesday from Hon. Geo. Cook, Esq., President of the Board of Trade of Cincinnati, who takes a deep interest in everything that will interfere with the safe navigation of the river. The General then read the letter, but as an extract of the letter was published in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, it is unnecessary to reproduce it here. At the conclusion of the reading of the letter, the General said that it could be seen that the citizens of Cincinnati are greatly interested in the matter, and are now taking the preliminary steps to have the nuisance abated. They have in their employ counsel to attend to the legal means, and to make an application in the United States Court for an injunction against the erection of the bridge. Mr. Cook has asked the river men here to form him with the statistics of the losses that have been incurred on account of the bridges recently constructed across the Ohio river, and will transmit them to the proper parties. Mr. Sweitzer then said that the delegates to the late Convention in Cincinnati, were given a very cordial reception, and the addresses they made were listened to attentively. The Convention also took very favorable action on all the business the delegates from this place presented to it. He was glad to see that all of the people residing in the Northwest, Southwest and Middle portions of the State appeared to be greatly interested in this matter, and are determined to oppose any obstruction to any of the navigable streams. The delegates from Pittsburgh also attended a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce which had been called to consider the same matter, and were kindly and cordially received. The speaker then closed his remarks by stating that he would read an act passed at the last session of Congress, published in full in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, a section of which was not generally known. He then read the act, and stated that before he left Congress, could call a meeting at any time in his place of the three engineers that had been appointed to examine the Allegheny River, and the committee have the letter of Mr. Cook in their possession and will send a reply after the meeting.

Noon-Day Prayer Meetings.

These meetings, to which we recently made brief allusion, are still continued at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Penn and Sixth streets, where every day a number of earnest Christian men and women assemble for devout exercises, the brevity of which does not hinder them from having proved to be a glad season of spiritual and fragrance throughout the soul. Yesterday, for instance, a prominent citizen, led from the passage "so run that ye may obtain," and then a number of brief addresses, a dozen others, whose concise, pithy sentences or condensed prayers—all binding in greater or less degree to the initial text—kept up the healthy heat and glow which is so precious in a Christian's heart. To-day Rev. H. W. Stuckenberg conducts the exercises from the passage "Do all to the glory of God." Monday, Tuesday's and Thursday's of the week are devoted respectively to prayers for blessing on the exercises of the Sabbath, and for the blessing on the conversations of the Sabbath school lesson for the ensuing Sabbath. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday are for the edification of the church, the business hours of the night, and each will traverse half the district. The orders also are that those having previous instructions in regard to the discipline of the force will be strictly enforced.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.—The local Board of the Peebles Sub-district (Twenty-third ward), as we understand, have decided to erect a new and commodious school house, and to that end have purchased a valuable lot at Hazelwood, fronting between the railroad and plank road and immediately in front of the present Hazelwood school house. The lot is a beautiful level property. We presume the erection of the new school building will be delayed until the spring of 1871, the season being too far advanced to begin it this year.

NO CANVASSERS EMPLOYED.—The Singer Sewing Machine Company employs no canvassers; yet notwithstanding this fact, the sales are many thousands in excess of other well known and popular machines. The public have a faculty of finding out what is truly meritorious, and of discriminating therein they most unmistakably and judiciously invest their money. The popular judgment is in favor of the Singer Machine. As you will wait in vain for a canvasser, go to the agents, Messrs. Straw & Morton, No. 20 Sixth street.

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STATE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Interesting Discourses and Resolutions—Mass Meeting Last Evening—One Thousand and Fifty-one Dollars Subscribed by the Audience for Missionary Purposes.

Morning Session.

The State Baptist Association convened at nine o'clock yesterday morning in the Union Baptist Church, on Grant street.

The Association was called to order by Rev. G. M. Spratt, one of the Vice Presidents, and was opened by singing the hymn, commencing,

"Rock of ages, cleft for me."

Rev. Mr. Burke then led in prayer.

The Association then proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the election of the following persons: President, Rev. H. G. Weston; Vice Presidents, Revs. J. M. Pendleton, D.D., and G. M. Spratt. Treasurer, Rev. Benjamin Griffith, D.D.; Secretary, Rev. Geo. Frear.

The Constitution and By-Laws were then read, and a Committee of Arrangements for the next session was appointed, as follows: Revs. Case, Walker and Plannett.

REMARKS OF REV. S. MOSS.

The reverend gentleman said that he would make a few remarks on the subject of the best manner of making a sermon. He said that he would first assume that in some sense a sermon is the work of art. Every minister must of course be called of God before he can preach, he must be converted to Jesus Christ, he must have an entire spiritual preparation. All that is assumed, yet in some sense, as the building of a house, or railroad, as doing anything that requires a plan, so the study and study of a sermon is a work of art. There must be some plan, some system to give a sermon a proper form and make it effective. The first thing in building a sermon is to have a theme, a text. Sometimes a minister gets hold of a subject he wishes to discuss, but gets hold of no particular text. These subjects are suggested in many ways. Sometimes in pastoral visitation, in devotional meditation, in his reading subjects are suggested to the minister. The text will frequently come to his mind first of the thoughts to be presented.

Every text in the Bible has some definite and exact meaning. This is the first principle of homiletics, that each text of scripture has some definite meaning; that the Holy Spirit in moving upon the minds of men who were inspired understood what he wanted to say. had some definite thought in his mind he wished to reveal, to declare to the world. The minister should aim to give the exact meaning of the text. Sometimes we did not mean to say that it was not right that a text of Scripture is never to be used in an accommodating sense, but that the meaning of Scripture is never to be used in an accommodating sense. Its meaning should be limited. The Word of God should not be used carelessly. After the selection of a text, the first thing necessary is to find its true meaning. In order to do this we must learn what the words mean. To have a sound knowledge of grammar; we must consult our dictionaries and the various instruments we have to ascertain the meaning of these words. The passage must be taken in the relation in which it stands. If a part of the Apostle of Galatians is chosen, it will be necessary to read the entire epistle to learn the circumstances which led to the writing of the epistle. The next thing in order is to analyze the text. A sermon to be really effective must be a unit. As the human body is a unit, so the sermon which an animal is a unit, in which all the parts will be in harmony with each other, and assorted that if the bridge was completed under the plans proposed, it would effectually blockade the river. It would be impossible for a skiff to attempt the passage of the piers, much more a boat.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

S. Horner, Esq., from the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the meeting of the Exchange the preceding day, presented the following:

WHEREAS, The Board of Trade and Councils of the city of Cincinnati have respectively appointed committees to confer with each other, and with committees to be appointed by other cities and bodies interested in preventing, by legal action, the further completion of the bridge across the Ohio river at Newport, Kentucky; and

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of seven on behalf of the Coal Exchange, who shall have power to carefully investigate the situation of said bridge, and all matters connected therewith, to employ counsel, and, in connection with the organized authorities of Cincinnati, to take such steps in the premises, and elsewhere, interested in preventing the contemplated obstruction of the Ohio river, as may be deemed necessary, and that we are disposed to co-operate, commence and prosecute such legal proceedings as will either relieve or prevent the further progress of the work until Congress can be made aware of the situation and have time to correct the mischief by appropriate legislation, and that the funds to have acted in the premises.

Resolved, That the committee lay the whole subject before the Pittsburgh Board of Trade and request their hearty co-operation, and have invited to meet a new field of observation, by appealing to a class of feelings never before consciously appealed to. Your power, as it appears to me to utter precisely the mental state to which you trace it. I am quite confident that the audience which hung on the language of discovery in this department of art."

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to promote temperance by precept and example by prayer and every other means God has placed within their reach.

In support of the resolutions, Mr. Lung referred to the alarming increase of intemperance in the country, and urged the importance of teaching the young total abstinence.

Remarks were made by a number of delegates, whose names were not announced.

Rev. Mr. Hall urged the importance of inculcating total abstinence.

Mr. Woodburn thought the people in the temperance movement were too far from the fulcrum. Intemperance was getting too far ahead of the Church. His policy would be to take all legislation of protection from around the maker and seller of whisky. The granting of licenses by the Government was like the Pope's selling indulgences. The speaker would like to see the Baptist Association throughout the country speak upon this matter.

Mr. Ward objected to the organization of Temperance Societies in the Sabbath schools, because the credit should be given to the church. Temperance was the work of the Sabbath School. There was no need of an organization in the matter other than that of Divine origin.

Rev. Clark thought all would agree that every means possible should be used to prevent intemperance. The question was as to the propriety of establishing a separate organization. Could it be productive of any harm to the cause of Christ to ask a child not to use alcoholic drinks? Did this conflict with the work of the Church?

Mr. Ward offered as an amendment that the clause recommending the organization of a Temperance Society within the Sabbath School be stricken out?

The motion to amend was lost, and the report, as first presented, adopted.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE CHURCH.

Dr. Shadrack said he claimed to be a man having a great deal of Christian charity, and he thought he would confess he was surprised to offer were in every way compatible with feelings of the highest charity. He deemed it the duty of the Association to express clearly their personal convictions. He then submitted the following:

WHEREAS, The sprinkling of infants under the guise of Christian baptism, is a practice not found in the Scriptures, as is now conceded by the ablest scholarship of its friends; therefore,

Resolved, That this practice is no longer defensible at the bar of the great Protestant principle of every man to the Bible and the Bible only is the religion of Protestants.

Resolved, That as in the order of the Master's teaching "Belief and Baptism" are indissolubly joined; that in the precepts and practice of apostolic times we find nothing intermediated between them, we do not, as Baptists; aspire to a charity which goes beyond the charity of inspiration, but patiently await the baptism of our brethren, of whatever name, before inviting them to participate at the table of the Lord.

Rev. Clark rejoiced that these resolutions had been offered. They were undoubtedly the feeling of every true Baptist's heart. He thought those truths should always be considered as a part of the Baptist faith and practice.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted.

THE PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Dr. Shadrack moved that Dr. Smith be placed upon the list of Vice Presidents and that Rev. Beck be appointed a member of the Board of Managers. Adopted.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Rev Beck moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Allentown, for his excellent sermon before the Association, and also to the Pittsburgh *Evening Leader* and the *Gazette* for their full and accurate reports of the proceedings of the Association. Adopted.

Rev. Zeigler moved a vote of thanks to the citizens of Pittsburgh for their hospitality and to the railroad companies for their courtesies extended. Adopted. Adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Present, Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood and Williams.

The following opinions were delivered:

BY THOMPSON, Chief Justice.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Attorney General vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Ohio and Wheeling Railroad Company. Quo warranto. Luzerne county. Judgment of ouster entered in July last, and opinion now delivered adverse to respondent.

Barrett vs. Johnson, District Court, Philadelphia. Judgment reversed and *venire de novo* awarded.

Hepburn's Appeal, Cumberland county. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at cost of appellant.

Kennedy vs. Barnett, Schuylkill. Judgment affirmed.

Commonwealth vs. Nelli, Beaver county. Judgment affirmed.

BY READ, JUSTICE.

Estate of Michael Bard, deceased; Snyder's Appeal, Lancaster. Decree reversed. Record remitted and costs of the appeal paid out of the estate.

BY AGNEW, JUSTICE.

Davidson vs. Barclay, Common Pleas, Allegheny county. Decree affirmed with this modification, "that the plaintiff do release to the defendant the sum of $2,200, with interest from the day of the verdict, unless the defendant within that date, October 23d, 1870, and that execution be stayed in the meantime."

BY SHARSWOOD, JUSTICE.

Road in Wes. Pikeland township. Affirmed.

Osborn vs. Reynolds, No. 20, 1870, Jefferson county. Argued by Jenks for plaintiff in error and